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Senators **Assail CIA** Nominee

Hearings Focus On Agency Role In Iran Affair

By Fred Farris

International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates, President Ronald Reagan's nominee to head the Central Intelligence Agency, came under sharp criticism from senators again Wednesday as his confirmation hearings became a forum for dissecting the CIA's role in keeping the Iran-contra affair secret.

In the second day of the hearing, Republicans on the Senate intelli-gence committee led the critical questioning of Mr. Gates, the CIA's acting director, about his ole in the affair.

Mr. Gates was assailed for "an element of dissembling" in seeming to distance himself from "skimpy" and "misleading" testimony by the former CIA director, William J. Casey, concerning the affair.

Mr. Gates had directed preparation of Mr. Casey's testimony, which was given Nov. 21 in a closed session of the committee.

A Democratic senator charged the nominee with trying to "pass the buck" instead of acting more directly when he had an inkling that funds from the Iran arms sales had been diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, accused Mr. Gates of "trying to distance yourself from that testimony," which the senator called "skimpy, scanty, uninformative and really misleading," because Mr. Casey gave the committee little information about the Iran arms sale and subsequent diversion of funds to the rebels.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gates told the committee that the Central Intelligence Agency had actively avoided gathering information about how the rebels were raising money, in order to avoid violating Congress's ban on aid to the rebels. We tried to build in a buffer."

See GATES, Page 6



Robert M. Gates

Europeans Cutting Aid To Managua

By Peter Maass

BRUSSELS — After several years of strong support for the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, West European countries are quietly reducing their political and eco-nomic backing because of growing restrictions on civil liberties in Nic-

Bilateral aid programs are being cut back, as is support from the European Community as a whole. And at recent meetings between EC and Central American countries there have been blunt suggestions that Nicaragua improve its rights record.

The evolution in West European licy coincides with pressure from the United States, which has urged its allies to stop supporting the leftist Sandinists. However, European officials denied that U.S. lobbying has brought about the change. They point out, for example, that

the new skepticism toward the Nicaraguan government has not altered European opposition to the U.S.-backed rebels, known as con-

have come closer to See EC, Page 6

U.S. Panel Bars Aid To Contras

Bill's Supporters Concede Reagan Veto Is Likely

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted narrowly Wednesday to halt U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, in the first major test of sentiment in the 100th Congress toward the

The 11-9 vote went generally along party lines on the Democratic-controlled panel, sending the bill to the floor of the Senate,

Supporters conceded that the bill will be vetoed by President Ronald The Pentagon is said to seek

funds for a permanent bar-racks in Honduras. Page 3.

Reagan if it passes both the Senate and Democratic-controlled House of Representatives.

A two-thirds majority vote in each chamber would then be required to override the veto. Last fall Congress narrowly approved Mr. Reagan's plan to provide \$100 million in aid to the contras, including \$70 million in

military help. Of that total, \$60 million already has been freed to be spent, but \$40 million remains. Opponents of the program want to try to block that money. The \$40 million cannot be freed until Mr. Reagan sends Congress a report saying the aid is needed. The report also must focus on the human rights situation in Nicaragua

and the progress in the contrast

While cutting off \$40 million in U.S. aid to the contras in the current fiscal year, the bill would provide a package of \$300 million worth of new aid to other Central American nations, including Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica

In more than three hours of dehate that preceded the final vote. both supporters and opponents repeated a number of the arguments See CONTRA, Page 6



A leftist militiamen runs for cover Wednesday after firing a rocket grenade in West Beirut. The leftists were trying to dislodge Shiite Moslem militiamen from a crucial vantage point.

GE's decision came less than a

of Japan.

Syria Threatens To End Beirut **Battles by Force**

BEIRUT — Street battles for control of Moslem West Beirut raged Wednesday for a third day, trapping a Syrian-led cease-fire force and drawing Syrian threats to send in more troops to halt the

The battles between the Shiite Moslem militia Amal and a leftist alliance of Druze Moslems and Communists have killed more than 50 people and injured more than 200 and kept United Nations convoys from reaching the Burj al-Brajneh refugee camp.

Amal sources said the militia had ended its blockades of the Burj al-Braineh and Chatila camps on Beirut's southern outskirts, and of the Rashidiyeh camp in southern Lebanon, on orders from the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, who is in Damascus.

Burj al-Brajneh after the siege was lifted to buy some goods," one source said

Asked if the blockades were only partially lifted, he said, "The orders did not specify a time limit for the refugees to leave or enter the camp

were unable to go to the Beirut camps because of the fierce street

Witnesses in the southern port of Tyre city said that Amal militiamen had lifted the siege of Rashidiyeh and that scores of refugees had left

it, entering the town. In Beirut, a joint force of Leba-nese troops, Amal and leftist militiamen and Syrian soldiers was deployed with orders to "stop, deter or arrest every militiaman and even shoot to kill any militiaman who will not abide by the decision."

The force managed to bring a fragile peace to the seafront Ain el-Tineh neighborhood but tank, mortar, grenade and machine-gun fire trapped the men, witnesses said.

Led by the chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, Briga-dier Ghazi Kenaan, the cease-fire force appealed through bullhorns for gunmen to lay down their arms but the leftist militias responded

The leftists, of the Druze Prossive Socialist Party militia and the Lebanese Communist Party, at-tacked Amal beadquarters in Bei-rut and the Amal-controlled television station.

The Soviet Embassy, which is guarded by the Progressive Social-ist Party, was hit by shells in the As Dollar Falls, U.S. Industry Comes Home

Brigadier Kenaan told the militia eaders that violence would no longer be tolerated.

"I will call in additional Syrian troops to enforce law and order if complete calm is not restored within 24 hours," the Sunni Moslem radio Voice of the Nation quoted him as telling the leaders of the rival militias.

"In view of the horror of what is

mediately pull their fighters off the streets, where battles with Sovietmade T-54 tanks, artillery, mortars, grenades and machine guns have

"People are realizing that stuff remain in their barracks during

(UPI, Reuters)

Russians in Afghanistan

Afghan war now in its seventh year, and with serious fighting having ebbed for the winter, neither side appears any closer to winning than they were when Soviet troops intervened in December 1979, military

because few qualified, independent

Mired in 'Their Vietnam' observers are permitted in Afghan-istan. But despite the uncertainty By Bernard E. Trainor New York Times Service WASHINGTON - With the over details, patterns and trends suggest that the outcome will be in

The situation is difficult to assess

LATE NEWS

Craxi Says Vote In Italy Possible

ROME (AP) - Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said Wednesday he is under no obli-gation to hand over power to a rival this spring and warned that early elections were possi-

Mr. Craxi termed as "nonexistent" a pact reportedly calling for a midterm rotation of prime ministers, a verbal accord that the Christian Democrats said he agreed to in July.

But he did not rule out a transfer of power, although he said current political tensions made that unlikely.

Chile Ends Exiles

SANTIAGO (UPI) - The military government Wednesday authorized the return of 200 political exiles, reducing to 2.295 the number of supporters of President Salvador Allende who are still barred from entering the country. Allende died in the 1973 coup that brought General Augusto Pinochet to

ENSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS

Reagan discussed Middle East nesce efforts. I India awaits U.S. approval to purchase a "supercomputer," the showcase of its leap forward in the electronic age. Page 2. SCIENCE

■ Yitzhak Shamir and Ronald

■ Brittle bones: Calcium deficiency is not the main problem. experts say in U.S. Page 7. BUSINESS/FINANCE

Guinness PLC named a new chief executive and financial director amid an inquiry on its Distillers takeover. Page 9. doubt for some time to come.

get out of "their Vietnam."

the war," an expert on the Soviet Union said, "they would be los-

He said American frustration with the inconclusiveness of the war would have created domestic pressures to abandon the effort, Soviet Union.

So, despite the assessment of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that the Afghan war is a "bleeding wound," and the recent offer of a cease-fire and a phased Soviet withdrawal, it is not likely

Soviet Union, which reportedly has suffered 30,000 casualties, and analysts say the Russians would like to There is no easy way out, however, that does not imply a Soviet defeat, a repudiation of the Brezh-

nev doctrine or the abandonment of the Soviet-installed Afghan gov-ernment under Major General Najibullah. The doctrine, formulated at the time of the Soviet military invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, holds that the Soviet Union cannot allow a Communist regime on its borders to be overthrown.

something that is not the case in the

The war has been costly to the

"If the Americans were fighting



By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

overseas operations home or switch

The homeward move has been aug-

mented by the fall of the dollar

against foreign currencies, notably

The latest to join the trend is General Electric Co., which said

last week that the Bloomington, In-

diana, plant of its subsidiary, RCA

Corp., would assemble color televi-

sions that were formerly purchased.

NEW YORK - Armed with

4.0 A Soviet-made personnel carrier was destroyed by Afghan guerrillas near Jelalabad.

istan anytime soon. What is likely for the coming year, according to experts, is that the Soviet Union will seek to improve the military situation with the current force of 115,000 sol-

diers. Intelligence sources say they do not believe the Russians are willing to commit more troops. At the same time, the experts say, the Moscow leadership will

that the Russians will leave Af- istan on the Soviet Union's southern border.

According to one Afghan specialist, "The Russians know they can't win militarily, so they are looking for a creative political solu-

Much American intelligence on the war is based on satellite photographs and radio interceptions. Although this results in accurate, seek an acceptable political formu-la that will leave a friendly Afghan-things as numbers of tanks and quantifiable intelligence on such

troops, it provides little in the way

In the absence of firsthand information, American experts differ on which side has the upper hand. The State Department and the Pentagon are generally optimistic over battlefield prospects for the guerrillas, as long as arms and supplies continue to flow to them by way of Pakistan. Many intelligence ana-

lysts, however, are divided in their See AFGHAN, Page 6

ing advantage of existing capacity and do not foresee substantial exweek after innovative Controls inc. pansion. The back-to-America new technology and eager to short-en supply lines, some U.S. manu-facturers have started to bring from Taiwan to Houston, its hometrend, experts say, is more likely to bolster industrial output, the corporate profits of domestic manufacturers and the service industries dependent on them than to create large numbers of blue-collar jobs.

town. Innovative will shut down from foreign to domestic suppliers. one of two Taiwanese plants, laying off 400 workers, while hiring 300 Texans to work in a new, more Manufacturing experts said that although they lack reliable statis-tics, they doubt the returning comautomated plant at home, according to Ray Flannery, the compapanies and new foreign investments in the United States are He said the company hoped evenues y to bring back the other creating enough jobs to offset those still being lost as other U.S. compa-nies continue to move offshore. For Taiwan operation, which makes instance, Zenith Electronics Corp.

metal stampings. Most of the companies bringing and Wham-O Inc., the maker of the Frisbee, recently announced plans to shift some of their domestic pro-

from Matsushita Electronics Corp. operations back, like GE, are tak-

action to Mexico. Nevertheless, the experts describe the homeward movement as a positive development that is likely to gather steam.

"I am involved in a number of projects at the moment, but these things take time," said Steven Wal-leck, head of McKinsey & Co.'s

manufacturing consulting office in Major shifts from labor-inten-

States usually follow the design of new products especially suited for ated manufacturing. "Running a flexible manufactur-

corporate director of manufacturing for Westinghouse Electric The homeward move of U.S. industry has been largely confined to products made for the U.S. market. One driving force has been the growing popularity of "just-in-time" manufacturing, a technique

which cuts the costs of holding inout on the sea for six weeks has to heavy fighting. be counted as material tied up in inventory," said Thomas Gunn, director of manufacturing consulting for the accounting firm Arthur

Young & Co. Norman Neuriter, a spokesman for Texas Instruments, said, "It's not a clear-cut decision, but auto-See INDUSTRY, Page 13

ing system a continent away from the brains designing it just doesn't make sense," said James Hearn,

happening, no mercy will be shown to lawbreakers," he said. The militias were ordered to im-

that relies on suppliers to deliver devastated some neighborhoods. materials as they are needed. The system sharply reduces the materi-Syria has an estimated 900 solals tied up in production lines, diers in Moslem-controlled West Beirut, deployed in July 1986 in an

> The latest conflict was the worst since the Syrian troops were deployed. The fighting started Monday, between Amal militiamen and members of the pro-Moscow Lebanese Communist Party, which opposed Amal's siege of the Palestinian camps and its control of West

Embattled Regan Finds Hiring Staff Is Difficult

Washington Pan Service
WASHINGTON — Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff who has been under fire for what some Republicans call his failure to protect President Ronald Reagan from the Iran-contra affair, is finding it increasingly difficult to fill the growing number of vacan-cies on the White House staff. Two sources said Tuesday that

the president's wife, Nancy Reagan, was no longer speaking to Mr. Regan. She has been privately org-ing his replacement since Decem-

The sources said that the president has not indicated any change in his commitment to keep Mr. Regan. But they said that Mr. Regan might leave on his own within the next few weeks if he concludes

possibility of official control

rated computer games for use at home.

Ideally, the Communist authorities would

[Mrs. Reagan's spokeswoman, Elaine Crispen, said she had seen no evidence that Mrs. Reagan was snubbing Mr. Regan, United Press International reported. She added, "Basically, we have no comment on the sources' remarks.] However, one Republican source close to the administration said

Regan's demise is inevitable."
"There is virtually unanimous consensus on the Hill and in the Washington political community, the source said, "that the soone Regan departs the more opportuni-ty there is to rejuvenate the last period of the Reagan presidency."

Mr. Regan, who acknowledges that he supported the clandestine

arms sale to Iran, has been mostly

out of public sight since he held a

that "the consensus has firmed that

mtelligence committee. ly daily" to Mrs. Reagan. Other-wise, he declined to respond to crit-

He spoke to reporters briefly on Sunday in Waterville Valley, New Hampshire, after addressing a con-The new home technology has clearly helped make Poland a freer society while weakening the influence of the state in culthat he had no plans to resign. ture. Shops now abound in Warsaw where Poles can rent dubbed Western films or pi-

indicated anything like that."
White House and Republican However, the state-managed production of home computers and video machines has barely reached the prototype stage, meaning that officially sponsored films and software are not even available on the domestic marcongressional sources said Tuesday that Mr. Regan was encountering difficulty in trying to fill the job of White House political director. The job will soon be vacated by Mitchell E. Daniels Jr. He announced his resignation on Jan. 31 after urging Mr. Regan to resign and allow the president to make "a fresh start."

> Reagans, has rejected the political director's job, the sources said. These sources said that Mr. Regan was prepared to offer the job to rank Donatelli, a conservative

news conference in mid-December after testifying before the Senate On Tuesday, he said through a spokesman that he talked "virtualicism about him or reports that he moniq jeave.

ference of conservatives there. The Manchester Union Leader newspaper quoted Mr. Regan as saying "If the president feels that way." Mr. Regan added, "I will, but I work at his pleasure and he hasn't

Stuart K. Spencer, a longtime friend and political adviser of the

See REGAN, Page 3



Donald T. Regan

Opposition Seen Leading In Irish Vote

DUBLIN — Charles Haughey, leader of the opposition Fianna Fail, appeared headed for victory Wednesday in the Irish Republic's general election, but he may fail to gain an overall majority, according to unofficial estimates. "There's nothing definite at this

stage, but all our calculations are

that we are on target for a majority," said Mr. Haughey, 61, who is hoping to become prime minister for the third time. Fianna Fail needs 84 seats for an overall majority in the 166-seat Dail, the Irish parliament. Party workers monitoring the vote count after Tuesday's election forecast

seats. The party held 71 seats in the outgoing parliament.
Unofficial results indicated that Prime Minister Carret FitzGeraid's Fine Gael party had lost any

that the party would win 82 to 85

chance of gaining a majority.

A major casualty in the elections appeared to be the Labor Party, hich held 14 seats. Mr. FitzGerald was forced to call the election after Labor Party ministers quit his governing coalition in a disagreement over proposed budget cuts.

Satellite Dishes Help Poles Find Freedom in the Air

By Jackson Diehl

ashingion Post Service WARSAW - At breakfast each morning, Lech Walaszek catches up with the latest news via Cable News Network, which he tunes onto the screen of his living-room television set here with a touch of a remote-

control button.

glish-language situation comedy before settling down for the 10 o'clock news of Brit-In the backyard of Mr. Walaszek's town-

The United States is now said to be

In the evenings, he often watches an En-

ready to end economic sanctions on Poland, Page 5. house, a five-foot (1.5-meter) satellite dish offers a tangible measure of how little it now takes to circumvent a Communist government's control over information and the me-

Mr. Walaszek, an affluent private entrepreneur, painstakingly built his own receiver after two years of experimenting with local materials and imported electronics gear. Now he would like to start selling his dishes to some of the thousands of Poles who

are lining up for satellite television.

"I have had a lot of requests already," he said one recent morning, as a rock video from a music channel blared in the background. "Everyone wants satellite TV. For trolled press estimate that as many as 300 and personal computers, obliterating any people here, it's a revelation."

However, there are some stiff bureaucratic tion are already installed in greater Warsaw, obstacles. Since May, government permits acquired by resourceful Poles before the govhave been required for home satellite anten- ernment regulations were drawn up last year. nas and applicants must pass a review by the secret police. So far, not a single permit has hotels in Hungary, they are the only such

try with significant public access to Western

craftsmen are working on domestic dish pro-

duction, including an entrepreneur in Szcze-

In addition to Mr. Walaszek, several

The new technology has helped make Poland a freer society while weakening the influence of the state in culture. Shops abound in Warsaw where Poles can rent dubbed Western films or pirated computer games.

been issued to a private viewer by the au-Nevertheless, there are signs that Poland may be becoming the first Soviet-bloc coun-

privately owned receivers known to exist in the Soviet bloc. Satellite reception is only the latest in a

satellite dishes for Western television recep-

series of new technologies that have entered nious at overcoming government restric-

like Poles to get their satellite television only from other Soviet-bloc countries, and to watch it in groups at factories and schools rather than in their homes.

An agreement signed last year by Comecon, the Soviet-bloc trade group, calls for a Poland from the West in the last decade, Soviet-built satellite to be placed in orbit for hand-carried by a society as hungry for free the broadcast of programs for Poland, expression and Western culture as it is inge- Czechoslovakia and East Germany. The first officially sanctioned satellite tele-See POLAND, Page 6

حكذامن الأصل

By Gary Yerkey
Special to the Herold Tribune
NEW DELHI — At his residence here, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has installed the latest IBM computer gear. Whenever he travels, he takes his IBM PC along.

Last year, Mr. Gandhi, a former airline pilot, ordered all of his cabinet ministers to become "computer proficient" - a revolutionary decree in a country famous for its bales of bureaucratic paperwork held to-

gether with pink string.

Now he has persuaded those same ministers to spend \$1.25 billion in government funds to computerize the nation's railroads, ministries, banks and airlines by

India, a nation in which 37 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, is being dragged into the computer age.

Later this year, India's Department of Science and Technology is expected to take delivery of what will become the showpiece of the country's current computer boom; a multimillion-dollar "supercomputer" de-

signed and built in the United States. Government sources say India is leaning

toward selecting the Cray-XMP, manufactured by Cray Research Inc.

The arrival of the supercomputer," said India Today, the country's leading newsmagazine, this week, "will herald a quanturn leap by India into the electronics age."

The Indians say they want to use the machine, which can do in two hours what it takes an ordinary mainframe computer 1,000 hours to accomplish, for weather

However, some U.S. officials say they fear that India will be tempted to share the computer's closely guarded and highly sophisticated technology with the Soviet Union —or to use the machine for military purposes, including building a nuclear

Several weeks ago, U.S State Department negotiators reached a provisional agreement with the Indian government on the sale of the supercomp

Details of the safeguards agreement, the first such pact with a developing country, remain secret. But U.S. sources in New opment and not for passing on to others." Delhi said that "all U.S. concerns have

The document, which could set a precedent for agreements with other Third World nations, is being studied by several U.S. agencies in Washington, including the National Security Council and the departments of Defense and Commerce.

Allen W. Wallis, the U.S. undersecretary of state for economic affairs, said recently that he expected a Reagan administration decision this month. "It looks favorable toward the export," he said.

Until now, the United States has permitted shipments of supercomputers only to other friendly, industrialized countries.

Last month, Foreign Secretary A.P. Venkateswaren said that "responsible people" in Washington had told him that "the horizons seemed bright" for the sale. Any hesi-tation by the United States to deliver the computer, he said, was "not easily under-

The Indian government first expressed India's weather research project, interest in buying a supercomputer from focus on forecasting monsoons.

was not until 1986 that President Ronald develop that software," according to a New Reagan assured Mr. Gandhi that the sale Delhi-based U.S. official who asked not to would go ahead provided satisfactory safeguards could be worked out.

However, the plan for the sale came under strong criticism from the Pentagon, percomputer would be only one of thouwhere officials were said to have feared that India had other intentions.

According to some reports, Mr. Gandhi old," he said. "We can wait."

Industry observers said that the Indian government had no alternative but to wait. Supercomputers are manufactured in only two countries. They are produced in the United States by Cray Research and by Control Data Corp., and in Japan by NEC

However, the observers said, the Japanese do not possess the software needed for India's weather research project, which will

wait that long."

U.S. officials in New Delhi said the susands of American computers sold to India over the next few years.

The Indian government plans to have has grown increasingly impatient with the delay in approval of the sale. However, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, G. Parthasarthy, denied this. "We're 5,000 years old" he said "Wa san write" such a demand, industry analysts said.

After the signing in 1984 of a trade pact which eased some U.S. restrictions on sales of high technology goods, computer exports to India nearly doubled — from \$17 million that year to \$28 million in 1985. A substantial increase in sales is expected in 1986, according to U.S. officials.

"We're hopeful," said a U.S. official in New Delhi. "High-technology equipment is absolutely critical for India's moderniza-

Soviet-U.S. Relations

WORLD BRIEFS

Irag Announces Halt in Air Raids

BAGHDAD (AFP) - Iraq announced Wednesday that it would observe a two-week halt in its bombing of Iranian cities and towns. It said the decision would come into effect beginning at noon Thursday.

A military spokesman said earlier that Iraqi warplanes had launched

raids Wednesday on six Iranian towns, including Tabriz, Dizful and Shiraz. He said all planes had returned safely. Tehran acknowledged attacks Wednesday on three of its cities — Tabriz, Dizful and Aligudarz. The deputy commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards, Ali Reza Afshar, said Tuesday that all Iranian towns would be equipped with ground-to-air missiles to counter Iraqi air raids.

Tamil Bomb Kills Up to 61 in Error

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka (Renters) — Up to 50 civilians and 11 Tamil guerrillas were killed when a bomb that was to have been used in an attack on an army camp exploded prematurely in a village on the Jaffna peninsula, according to rebels and residents.

Military officials estimated that the bomb weighed at least 330 pounds (150 kilograms). It damaged concrete houses within a 110-yard (100-meter) radius when it exploded Saturday at Kaithady.

Five bodies of guerrillas belonging to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Sri Lanka's largest guerrilla organization, were recovered. It was the highest known death toll that the Liberation Tigers had ever suffered in a single incident. Three of the group's senior officers were among those

Changes Proposed in EC Financing

STRASBOURG, France (AP) - Jacques Delors, the president of the European Community Commission, on Wednesday proposed radical changes in EC financing that he said would end its perennial financial

In a speech to the European Parliament, Mr. Delors said that the EC "needs financial security now." The community's budget for the current year, proposed at 36.3 billion European currency units (\$41 billion), is

expected to fall short of actual requirements by nearly 6 billion ECU.

Mr. Delors said that the EC's richer northern nations must assume a bigger share of the cost. His proposals include a new tax on government spending on public works projects as well as private investment and national trade surpluses, an unspecified new levy on imports of coal and steel into the EC, a tax on profits from private financial transactions, and a reduction to 1 percent from 1.4 percent of the EC's share of national value-added tax collections that currently provide two-thirds of the EC's

U.S. Governors Draft Welfare Plan

WASHINGTON (NYT) - President Ronald Reagan's plan for welfare reform is inadequate, the chairman of the National Governors' Association has charged, and the nation should look instead to a plan being formulated by the governors that would immediately require a large portion of those on the welfare rolls to go to work.

The governors' approach was outlined here Tuesday by Governor Bill Clinton. Democrat of Arkansas. He said there was much to be commended in the Reagan plan, which calls for the states to test various approaches to reform, but there was little relationship between it and what the chief state executives were expected to endorse at a meeting here next week.

The governors' draft proposal would raise the costs of caring for the poor, which are shared by the federal and state governments, by an estimated \$2 billion a year. It calls for providing day-care, transportation and job training for welfare recipients and for raising income payments.

Fraud Charged in LaKouche Funding

WASHINGTON (WP) — A grand jury in Loudoun County, Virginia, has indicted 16 persons and five groups affiliated with the political extremist Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. in what prosecutors described as an illegal operation that cheated thousands of people out of as much as \$30

milion through frandulent fund-raising.

The authorities in Virginia and Maryland arrested 13 of the LaRouche followers on Tuesday after the indictment was delivered. They said 12 had been charged with fraud in the sale of securities, selling unregistered securities and selling securities as unregistered agents, while the 13th was charged only with securities fraud.

According to court documents and law enforcement sources, LaRouche organizations solicited the loans by telephone, promising high interest rates. The solicitation was illegal, officials said, because the groups and securities were not registered with the Virginia Corporation Commission and the promises of repayment were made in bad (aith.

For the Record

The trial of an American in East Berlin who was accused of violating border laws by protesting atop the Berlin Wall was adjourned Wednesday, with a verdict expected Thursday. John Runnings, 69, of Seattle was arrested Nov. 18 after he scaled the wall with a ladder.

(AP)

At least 17 passengers were injured when a Swiss train crashed into a barrier at the central Geneva station on Wednesday. (Reuters)

the Soviet Union in the world, so it is consistent to be changing at home and rigid about Soviet for Reagan to succeed John F. Lehman Jr. as secretary of the navy. Mr. Webb wrote "Fields of Fire," about combat in Vietnam, among other

A U.S. immigration judge in Los Angeles, saying that eight aliens could not be held solely on the basis of a purported affiliation with a radical Arab group, ordered them freed until a hearing on April 28. Seven of them were arrested Jan. 26. They have been in federal detention. (NYT)

"But any Soviet leader," he writes, "might find his credibility among the powerful national security elite badly damaged if change at home were to become coupled with a perceived softness abroad." In Kazakhstan Rioting

prime minister of the Soviet repubic of Kazakhstan revised on Wednesday accounts of riots in

Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, giving the Far East. Although his aides the fullest account so far of the have talked about negotiating on disorder, said that up to 3,000 stu-U.S. testing for the Strategic De-dents and other people took part in fense Initiative, Mr. Reagan's idea the nationalist demonstrations in for a space-based missile defense, the Kazakh capital. The previous Mr. Gorbachev has not begun to official figure, given by Deputy bargain on SDI. Foreign Minister Vladimir F. Petrovsky, was no more than several

> Mr. Nazarbayev said that about 100 people were detained, three have been sentenced to prison or

comments to 12 Moscow-based correspondents, the first foreign reporters allowed into Alma-Ata

played up the role of "hooligans and parasites" but Mr. Nazarbayev said the students had voiced legiti-

"One volunteer police worker died; one student died," he said. adding that about 200 people needed medical aid.

Mr. Nazarbayev said a maximum of 3,000 people had gathered on Brezhnev Square, the main square in Alma-Ata, one day after an ethnic Russian, Gennadi Kol-bin, replaced Dinmukhammed A. Kunayev, a Kazakh, as the Communist Party leader in the central

Asian republic.

They did not say they were against Kolbin and they did not say, 'We are for Kunayev,' " Mr. Nazarbayev said. But the students were mainly Kazakhs and emphasized they were unhappy with the choice of a Russian who had no ties to Kazakhstan, he added.

Mr. Nazarbayev linked the disorder to what he called the stagnation and corruption of Mr. Kun-

among party and state officials who personally addressed the demonstrators on the square, where the students were told that non-Kazakhs had been leaders of the republic in the past.

lice had suppressed the riots with-out the aid of Interior Ministry troops or other forces.

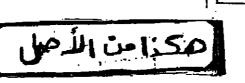
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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1987, at 2 p.m.



Mainly by: ALIX, ANGLADE, ALIJAME, BERTRAM, CAHOURS, CAVAILLES, CERIA, CHASTEL, DEMAN, DEVAL, DUMINIL, DURENNE, DUREY, FRAN-BARO, FRIESZ, GABORIAUD, GROMAIRE, GUANSE, HILARE, JACUS, JOUBERT, JOUBINE, KVAPIL, LA VILLEON, LAVORIE, LEMAITRE, LEVERD, LEVIS, LHOTE, LORIOU, LOTIRON, MACLET, MADELIN, MARONDEZ, M. MARTIN, MENGUY, NESSI, PECRUS, PESKE, PICHETTE, J.J. RENE, LR. PISSARRO, RHONER, SAUTIN, SAUZAY, SERUSIER, SURVAGE, VAKOWSKAI, VALTAT, VENARD, VOLOVICK, ZELLER.

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Moscow Still Appears To Hold Jewish Dissident

MOSCOW — Josef Z. Begun, the Jewish dissident, apparently re-mained in prison on Wednesday, and his son vowed to begin a hunger strike if authorities forced him and two other protesters to serve iail terms for demonstrating for his

Boris Begun, 22, Feodor Finkel, 28, and Mark Kurkov failed to report to the police station to begin 15-day terms for their involvement in public demonstrations last week

held on behalf of the elder Begun. "It seems they don't want to arrest me," Mr. Begun said, when the day passed without his being arrested. "If they come later, I will

MANAMA, Bahrain — Libyan television has shown film of six

the first reported public executions in three years. The nine were accused of treason and various acts of sabotage, including plotting bombings and as-

sassinations. The broadcast, shown Tuesday, did not say when the executions took place.

Libyan television said one of the soldiers had attended meetings with the intention of assassinating Soviet experts." But the broadcast did not make clear if any of the estimated 5.000 Soviet military ad-

visers in Libya had been killed.

begin a fast for the duration of the time I am in prison."

Josef Begun's wife, Inna, said that there was no word on the status of her husband. She said she had telephoned officials from the Ministry of the Interior's depart-ment of prisons, as she was in-

structed, but that they "were out." A Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday that the dissident psychiatrist, Dr. Anatoli Koryagin, had also been pardoned. His wife Galina, however, told a human rights group in Amsterdam that as of late Tuesday night she had not received

any official word. The official said that Dr. Koryagin would be freed once the paper work on his case was completed. Libyan Television

Dr. Koryagin, 48, a nominee for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize, was sentenced to seven years in a labor Shows Executions camp and five years in exile in 1981 for criticizing Soviet psychiatric practices. His wife has been told

the signing of papers agreeing to men being hanged and three soldiers being shot by a firing squad in Soviet Pardon Reported

that his release is conditional on

A Soviet official attending the UN commission on human rights day that the Soviet president, Andrew A. Gromyko, has signed an spokesman said Wednesday. unconditional pardon releasing Mr. Begun from prison, Daniel

Soviet official Samuel Ziv, and told that Mr. Gromyko had signed the pardon Tuesday night.



Muzeyyen Agca and her son, Adnan, arriving in Rome.

Agca's Mother May Visit Pope

ROME - Pope John Paul II is willing to meet with the mother of Jewish Congress office on Wednes- the Turk who tried to assassinate

Vatican officials were awaiting a request for an audience from Mu-Lack, the Geneva representative of zeyyen Agea, 50, the mother of the World Jewish Congress, said.

Mehnuet Ali Agea, who is serving a He said he was sought out by a life sentence for seriously wounding John Paul in 1981. The woman, accompanied by another son, Adnan, 25, and her brother, Celan

Listen to your mother.

She said she wanted to meet with the pope to ask him to forgive her

"Vatican willingness is total but no request for an audience has been received yet," said the Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro. It was not clear why Mrs. Agea wanted the pope to forgive her son since in the overall relationship. John Paul has already done so on two occasions. He forgave Agea shortly after the attack from his

centration on domestic changes required "lasting peace, predictability and constructiveness in nternational relations."

the Soviet Union.

change in the traditional elements new line is about the 'new think-

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

Among American officials and

scholars who monitor Soviet af-

fairs, there is little disagreement

NEWS ANALYSIS

that Mr. Gorbachev desires - even

needs - reduced tension with

Washington. He said as much

Monday, telling an audience of prominent Westerners who were

invited to the Kremlin that his con-

Furthermore, Reagan administration officials are reportedly at they see no contradiction between odds with one another on whether Mr. Gorbachev's program of dohospital bed, and again in a 1983 to interpret the Gorbachev moves mestic liberalization and a posture

Seem Locked in Inertia an unusual opportunity for pro-gress in East-West relations. State Department officials are said to believe that Washington

WASHINGTON - Even as Mikhail S. Gorbachev takes drashould search for creative apmatic steps to liberalize some as-pects of Soviet society, the Sovietproaches to Moscow, but some doubt President Ronald Reagan's American relationship seems desire to make decisions that would overcome by a strange sense of inbreak the deadlock on arms conertia, apparently immane to the momentum of change occurring in

Nor do the Russians seem to have mapped out a clear course. They need some agreement that will give them some kind of a re-spite from tensions with the United States," said William G. Hyland, editor of Foreign Affairs Quarterly. "I don't think they've quite figured

out how to do it themselves." One of Mr. Gorbachev's tactics is to approach a spectrum of Americans outside government, perhaps in an effort to create a climate more

Reagan administration. "There's no doubt at all that there is a dramatic new line," said But the Soviet leader's call for another participant, Jeane J. Kirk-"new thinking" on domestic issues patrick, former chief U.S. delegate has given no sign of representing a to the United Nations, "and the

of Moscow's policy toward Washington, which remains focused on She said: "There is an affirmacontrolling strategic arms as the tion of the need for new approachcenterpiece of relations between es, but there were no new apthe superpowers. As a conse-proaches. Now that's not a quence, less intractable problems criticism, because new thinking such as regional disputes have been and new changes invariably take left festering, and the impasse in time if they are to occur. My own the arms talks has become pivotal view is that what we should do is

try to keep an open mind." Specialists in Soviet affairs say as a public-relations deception or of inflexibility in foreign policy. At home he has released political prisoners, invited public criticism of economic shortcomings and

opened screen and stage to anti-Stalinist themes. A senior American official said: "Gorbachev recognizes that if they don't do something about the tech-nology gap, they'll enter the 21st century as a declining power rather than one that is catching up. This would crode the power position of

eign policy." Indeed, economic change is seen books, by Soviet military industrialists as essential to "Soviet geopolitical competitiveness," according to Di-mitri K. Simes, a Soviet émigré now at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, writing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs.

Therefore, Mr. Gorbachev has

been both conciliatory and tough. He has talked about withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghanistan, but American officials doubt that Moscow has reached the point of reconciling itself to having an Af-ghan government it cannot control. Alma-Ata in December, saying two persons were killed and about 200 ghan government it cannot control. Similarly, new gestures have been made in the Middle East and

The overriding emphasis on the arms negotiations is Moscow's hundred participants. Earlier re-choice, not Washington's, and it ports had mentioned casualties reflects the disparity between American and Soviet perceptions of superpower competition. For the United States, Soviet-American rivalry in third parts of the world the Middle East, Central America, Africa, Afghanistan - has occupied a major place in the anxieties about Moscow's policies.

But the Soviet Union has never given high priority to these matters, and American officials say Soviet-American talks on regional probthan recitations of each side's familiar positions.

Reaters mate grievances, including prob-ALMA-ATA, U.S.S.R. — The lems with food and housing in

were injured.

without providing figures.

labor camps, and 28 others are still under investigation. The Kazakh official made his

since the riots occurred Dec. 17-18. Previous official press reports

ayev's 22 years in office. He said that Mr. Kolbin was

Mr. Nazarbayev said that the po-



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ORLD BRIEN Angola's Appeals to U.S. To Establish Ties Become A Well-Worn Refrain

By Allister Sparks Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola - The Angolan minister spread his arms in the gesture of an embrace.
"We are ready to dance," he said.

"Our young people like American rhythm and we would like to see our countries getting together

nt hiller problings

fragment in It lines

mer Braff Welland

or et ou backenich ba

Mistern Riolis

"But," he added, "it takes two to dance. If it were our decision alone, then it has already been taken." That appeal by Foreign Trade linister ismael Martins has become a refrain in Angola, a critical

piece on the chessboard of southern Africa's geopolitics. One year after the Reagan administration decided to give weapons to Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement, the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UN-ITA), members of the government that Mr. Savimbi is trying to over-

throw say they are still eager to be on good terms with the United among the major Western powers in refusing to recognize the Marxist-Leninist but seemingly pragmatic government that seized power in 1975 after the collapse of

The rebuff and the aid, including anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles. to Mr. Savimbi's anti-government forces are intended to show U.S. resolve against the presence of 30,000 Cuban troops and 2,000 Sovier, Bulgarian and East German military advisers who are helping to bolster the government of Presi-

dent José Eduardo dos Santos. The United States also has made the departure of the Cubans a condition for carrying out a UN Security Council resolution for the inde-

ridge overlooking Luanda for the here, but they and the South Afri-United States to build an embassy cans are responsible," he said. "If next to those of France and West my door is broken down, I have to

Luanda keeps sending out sig-nals of receptiveness. Last week American hostility seems more be-

based in Namibia and by the UN- supporting a rebellion against it.

ITA guerrillas whom South Africa

In an attempt to seek a compromise with Washington in 1984, Mr. dos Santos offered to withdraw 15,000 Cubans based in southern Angola in phases over two years, beginning with the start of the Namibian independence program. The remaining Cubans would have stayed in the north to guard the capital and the oil-rich northern enclave of Cabinda and would have been withdrawn later under a separate bilateral agreement between

Luanda and Havana. This offer, which both South Africa and the United States rejected. was the one Mr. de Moura said could be reconsidered now.

"We can negotiate on this," he said. "It can be changed in the light of new circumstances in which UNITA is weaker than it was in 1984. But first the United States must stop its aid to UNITA and it

must remove all preconditions."
Western diplomats based in Luanda seem uniformly critical of the Reagan administration's unwillingness to respond to Luanda's overtures and its decision in February 1986 to send \$15 million in sophis ticated military aid to Mr. Savimbi. They say this approach is counterproductive, forcing Angola into a greater dependence on its Soviet and Cuban protectors than its leaders want.

"Washington would achieve what it wants much quicker if it would open an embassy here," re-marked a Western diplomat with long experience in Angola.

A newly published report by the Economist Intelligence Unit, a risk-analysis organization based in London, supports this assess "United States support for UNITA pendence of South-West Africa, or is likely to backfire, encouraging Namibia, a former German colony yet closer security ties between Anon Angola's southern border that is controlled by South Africa.

The U.S. hostility clearly has dis
Mr. de Moura added a firsthand

mayed the Angolans. However, endorsement. "The Americans Angola preserves a prime site on a blame us for having the Cubans reinforce it.

Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio wilderment than anger. American de Moura told visiting foreign recompanies are heavily involved in porters that Angola was willing to Angola's oil industry, which proresume negotiations on its pro- vides 90 percent of the governposed formula for removing the ment's revenue, making it the Unit-Cubans if the United States would stop its aid to UNITA

Angola says the Cubans are essential to guarantee the country's not to understand why a country security against repeated incur- with which they have good ecosions by South African forces nomic relations should be actively



Honduran soldiers guarding a dirt airstrip at a military base in the port of San Lorenzo as troops from the U.S. Army's 518th Engineering Battalion work on improving the runway.

U.S. Seeks Funds for Honduran Base

Senator Calls Request a 'Tangible' Sign of Permanent Role

By Julia Preston

Washington Post Service TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras The Pentagon has requested \$10 dict assertions by the Reagan admillion to build cement-block barministration that it seeks no fixed racks for U.S. troops at an air base ser said. He called the request the "first tangible admission" that the U.S. military presence in the country was not temporary but per-

Mr. Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee and chairman of the military construction subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, said here over the weekend that the Defense Department had asked for the funds over a three-year period. He said the money would be used to house 900 servicemen at

Pinochet Opponents Urge Voter Registration

Palmerola, the beadquarters of a

SANTIAGO - Opponents of the military government of Presi-dent Augusto Pinochet urged Chileans on Wednesday to register to vote when electoral rolls are opened next week for the first time since the 1973 coup.

The Democratic Alliance, which has attacked the registration system designed by the military slow and susceptible to fraud, said voters should nevertheless sign up strictions on permanent as a necessary step to achieve free construction.

1,100-troop contingent known as bility of scaling down operations at Joint Task Force Bravo. The request appeared to contra-

bases in Honduras, Mr. Sasser said. He also asserted that the Pentagon had already put up facilities for long-term use in Honduras by drawing on operating funds instead of the appropriate construction budgets for permanent installa-

The senator traveled to the Palmerola base, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) from Tegucigalpa, on Saturday during a two-day inspec-tion tour of U.S. military exercise sites in Honduras.

Mr. Sasser said the planned barracks would be partially concrete and designed to last at least 15 years. U.S. soldiers who rotate through Palmerola, on tours of two maneuvers involved only U.S. weeks to six months, now live in funds requested by the Pentagon also would be used to set up an 80bed hospital at Palmerola, he said. Mr. Sasser said he would hold hearings in Washington on March

25 on the Pentagon request. Lieutenant Colonel Richard Rinaldo, a spokesman for the U.S. Southern Command, said the Pentagon was trying to improve "morale and living conditions" by building new "low-maintenance facilities" at Palmerola that were de-

the Palmerola outpost was being reviewed but added that, for the moment, the facility was there "in-

Military observers said the Pentagon had avoided concentrating too many troops in Honduras despite what they called a buildup of Soviet-equipped forces in Nicara-gua. A U.S. spokesman said there were currently 3,700 U.S. troops in Honduras, including 750 paratroopers from the 82d Airborne Division who were in the country on

Instead, the observers said. through four years of constant small maneuvers the Americans have created the minimum infrastructure to support a swift U.S. mobilization through Honduras into Nicaragua. Many of the small Army engineers who rolled blackmetal-roofed wooden cabins. The top on a country road or tamped

down a pebbled airstrip.

Mr. Sasser recalled that when Congress approved \$13 million in 1985 to redo the tarmac at Palmerof Congress, conservative activists, business leaders, sports figures and ola, a Honduran military jet-fighter strip, his committee was assured that the work was only a contingency for landing F-15 fighter-bomb-

He said he had been promised that the strip would not be used for heavy cargo craft such as the C-5. But the ribbon-cutting ceremony signed to meet congressional re- for the new field was marked with an inaugural landing of a C-5, Mr. Sasser said. The planes have been Colonel Rinaldo said the possi- coming and going since.

U.S. Industry Is Said to Back **Modified Textile Imports Bill**

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON - American textile and clothing makers have agreed to a greatly modified import quota bill this year in an effort to win a veto-proof congressional ma-jority, according to Senator Strom Thurmond, Republican of South

He said Tuesday that he and other members of Congress from textile-producing states planned to in-troduce the bill on Thursday.

The new bill, still in draft form, "differs substantially" from the legislation that President Ronald Reagan vetoed last year, Mr. Thur-mond said. He will introduce the bill in the Senate along with the chairman of the Commerce Committee, Ernest F. Hollings, Demo-crat of South Carolina.

The new bill would set quotas on imports of textiles and clothing from all countries instead of setting them only for the major textile-producing nations of the Third World. That provision led to charges that last year's legislation was racist.

Representative Butler Derrick, Democrat of South Carolina, a member of the House Rules Committee, will introduce the same bill in the House. A majority of Rules Committee members are expected to be among the co-sponsors. This is likely to ensure that textile quous will be included in any trade

measure passed by the House. This bill is far more generous to our trading partners than the one that received 276 votes in the House last year," Mr. Derrick said in a letter to colleagues. "It represents significant concessions by the U.S. industry and its workers," he wrote, adding that it "still provides an effective remedy to the import pesticide or slow its penetration.

Unlike last year's bill, the new

WASHINGTON - Organizers

have announced that more than

800 Republican officials, members

actors were on the national steering

committee for the Jack Kemp for

President Exploratory Committee.

sentative from New York, has said

he would announce his candidacy

Mr. Kemp, a Republican repre-

Edward J. Rollins, chairman of

legislation would not mandate lim- 1973 while the market has grown its for any specific country, but an average of I percent a year instead allow the administration authority to allocate individual quotas within the overall amount. to a 17-percent increase in textile The quotas are based on last year's and clothing imports last year, import levels, and will not, as last amounting to a \$21-billion trade year's bill did, require rollbacks in deficit. foreign shipments.

In an effort to make the legislation conform to international trade rules, it allows compensation to on Wednesday for talks on trade foreign suppliers for lost sales.

But it sets as national policy a prime goal of the domestic textile consortium. Reuters reported from and clothing industry: limiting import growth to the growth of the domestic market. The industry argues that imports have averaged an percent yearly increase since E Lyng.

In justifying the need for the legislation, industry officials pointed

■ U.S.-French Talks

Trade Minister Michel Noir of issues ranging from agriculture to European state aid for the Airbus

Mr. Noir will meet the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter,

Misuse of Insecticides Creating 'Monster Bugs'

United Press International pesticides was "producing strains" CHICAGO — The misuse of of monster bugs."

pesticides has inadvertently created "strains of monster bugs" that can no longer be chemically killed, scientists warn.

There are now about 30 species that nothing can kill," said Robert Metcalf, a biology professor at the University of Illinois.

Brian Croft, a professor of ento-

mology at Oregon State University, said the problem threatens agriculture and health around the world and costs about \$2 billion annually "We have definitely created a big

problem for ourselves," he said. Resistant strains result from the survival of pests that are able to develop enzymes that detoxify a

the exploratory committee, said Tuesday it included 22 congress-

men. 18 former state chairmen of

Ronald Reagan's presidential cam-

Mr. Rollins said, "The 22 mem-

bers of the Congress we're an-

nouncing today are really the cut-

ting edge of the Reagan

John W. Buckley Jr., a spokes-

man for Mr. Kemp, said steering

group members would help raise

speak on Mr. Kemp's behalf.

money, organize in their states and

paigns and 139 state legislators.

Mr. Metcalf said: "The shortsighted and irresponsible" use of

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The scientists suggest that the current method of controlling inseets, which usually involves developing a new pesticide and then satbrating the intended victim, actually results in making an insect

The comments were made this

week during a meeting here of the

· Malaria had been nearly eliminated from many parts of the world until the World Health Organization decided to eradicate it by using insecticides, Mr. Metcall said. The organization spent 21 years and almost \$2 billion before giving up in 1976. All it had to show for its effort, he said, was a race of malaria-carrying mosquitoes virtually immune to insecticides.

• Cotton bollworms "weren't a big problem" until farmers decided spray them, Mr. Metcall said. "Most of them were fairly well regulated by their natural predators and when we started throwing pes-ticides all over the place, we killed our friends.

Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Croft contend these cases need not have happened and that prudent "integrated pest management" chemicals may prevent future occurrences. The technique involves the alternate use of various pesticides and the reintroduction of natural predators.

REGAN: Hiring Trouble

(Continued from Page 1) Washington attorney who was a regional director in the 1980 Reagan campaign and has close ties to Treasury Secretary James A. Baker

Last month, John Cogan, the second-ranking official at the Cali-fornia-based Hoover Institution, turned down an offer to head the White House Office of Policy Development. The post was subse-quently filled by Gary L. Bauer, an assistant at the Department of Education. Sources said that Mr. Regan had

Sources said that Mr. Kegan had decided to hire Nancy J. Risque, a former White House official and Reagan loyalist who now works for a Washington political consulting firm headed by Edward J. Rollins, to replace Alfred H. Kingon, the assistant for cabinet affairs, when he leaves for a managerial post.

assistant for cabinet affairs, when he leaves for a managerial post.

These sources said that Mr. Regan had not decided on a replacement for the White House communications director, Patrick J. Buchanan, who resigned earlier this month Mari Maseng, the White House director of public linison, has been interviewed for the nost.

A widespread judgment inside the administration, expressed the administration, expressed Tuesday in the nonpartisan weekly National Journal, is "that the White House staff, during Reagan's remaining years, will largely be a haven for people hoping to make names for themselves, rather than those who already have."

In pass officials any the difficult

In part, officials say the difficulty of fitting White House jobs is a normal consequence of declining vitality in an administration's final two years. This has been compounded by a disinclination of some to join an administration of some to join an administration troubled by the Iran-contra investi-

But sources said that some who have been approached to join the staff are reluctant to work under Mr. Regan's hierarchical system.

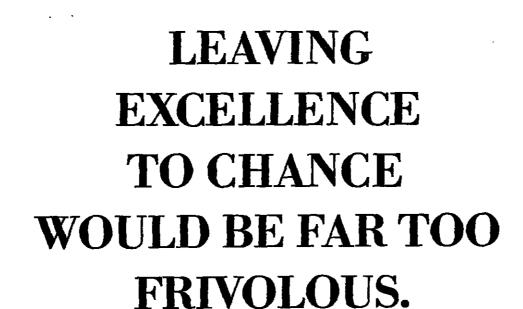
Mr. Regan's hierarchical system. Others say they are concerned about being hired by Mr. Regan without knowing if he will stay.

Mr. Regan demonstrated what one aide called his "bull in the china shop" quality at the White House staff meeting Monday morning when the chief White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, was giving a rundown on prospective news stories. prospective news stories.

Mr. Fitzwater mentioned a story that said that Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister who was to meet with Mr. Reagan on Wednes-day, would say that Israel had little to do with the Iran arms sale. "Oh, what's he going to do — stand up and lie?" responded Mr.

According to one source who attended the meeting, the national security adviser, Frank C. Cartucci "ennged" and quickly changed the





Perfection is rarely the fruit of chance. In the beginning there is always the firm commitment to create the exceptional, to improve the good still further. Because only thus can one arrive at true excellence, and so rise above the common place through consummate quality. That's something to be borne in mind whenever calmly leaning back and lighting up your fine Dannemann cigar or Dannemann cigarillo. For nothing distinguishes the connoiseur from the layman like the admirable habit of demanding the better rather than the merely good.



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The Protocol Is Flawed

In the 1970s, selected Third World politi- tarian law, which is to offer protection to cal causes were on a rhetorical roll, and their sponsors were alert to new international forums in which to advance them. In this spirit the PLO and some other organizations arrived at a conference that the International Committee of the Red Cross had called to revise the Geneva Conventions on the protection of victims of armed conflicts. They not only arrived at the conference, they hijacked it, taking a forum ostensibly devoted to extending the reach of humanitarian concerns and turning it to political use. The result was two agreements, or "protocols," of which Protocol 1, dealing with "international" armed conflicts, was the Third World priority.

What the Third World proponents of this policy wanted was status and recognition for their favorite "national liberation movements." To this end they wrote a tendentious new definition of armed conflicts to include challenges to Israel and South Africa and to exclude challenges to Iraq, Ethiopia and so on. They put "national liberation wars" into an international category, thereby legitimizing both the subversion of "colonial, alien or racist" regimes and the assistance of such subversion by outside powers such as the Soviet Union.

Worst of all was the impact of the new rules on the traditional purpose of humaninoncombatants by isolating them from the perils of combat operations. The changes granted status as combatants - and when captured, as prisoners of war --- to irregular fighters who do not wear uniforms and who otherwise fail to distinguish themselves from combatants. In brief, to those whom the world knows as terrorists.

The Ford administration took part in the negotiation of these and other changes and the Carter administration signed them. Such were their limitations even then, bowever, that they were never forwarded for U.S. Senate ratification. Nor was there any lobbying of note for them. But recently the Reagan administration got around to the matter. While asking the Senate to ratify the acceptable Protocol 2 bearing on noninternational conflicts, it declared that Protocol I on international conflicts was "fundamentally and irreconcilably flawed."

The Reagan administration has often, and rightly, been criticized for undercutting treaties that were negotiated by earlier U.S. administrations. But it is right to formally abandon Protocol I. It is doing so, moreover, for the right reason: "We must not, and need not, give recognition and protection to terrorist groups as a price for progress in humanitarian law."

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

President Reagan has faced more important but probably no tougher decisions than whether to seek ratification of revisions to the 1949 Geneva conventions. If he said yes, that would improve protection for pris-oners of war and civilians in wartime, but at the price of new legal protection for guerrillas and possible terrorists. He decided to say no, a judgment that deserves support. The 1949 convention on laws of war

needs updating. The lines have blurred separating civilians and combatants, and regular and irregular troops. In 1977 a protocol packed with valuable additions was signed by a hundred countries, including the United States pending ratification by the U.S. Senate. The new provisions strengthen procedures for extraditing and prosecuting terrorists, make it easier to punish the taking of hostages and the indiscriminate use of force, enhance rights to check on troops missing in action and prisoners of war, and add protection for medical personnel.

Article I of the protocol, however, says that the provisions apply to nations and "peoples" fighting "against colonial domina-

tion and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right of selfdetermination." These are nice words, but also possible grounds for giving terrorists the legal status of prisoners of war. The protocol also provides that regional groups like the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League could decide which "peoples" constituted a legitimate party in an armed conflict.

President Reagan could have asked the Senate to ratify with reservations. But that would have opened the door to all signatories to pick and choose what to obey. Countries might also have read that as legitimizing terrorists. So Mr. Reagan made the sound choice. He notified the Senate that he would not submit the protocol because it was "fundamentally and irreconcilably flawed."

Apparently, many countries are having second thoughts. Only about 40 signatories have ratified the protocol, not including the Soviet Union, France or Israel. Another international meeting is in order to plug the dangerous loopholes and reaffirm the important new benefits.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Learn Interdependence

demonstrates extraordinary skill as a diplomat and as a politician with his campaign to from both lenders and borrowers. West persuade Japan and West Germany to stim- Germany and Japan have played to the ulate their economies. By threatening to let interests of their powerful exporters by the dollar fall unless he gets his way, he undercuts protectionist pressures at home and simultaneously reminds the allies of their dependence on American markets.

But he is not offering enough in return. He proposes to help stabilize the value of the dollar within a "reference range" of other currencies. A deal on exchange rates cannot last, however, unless Washington matches Japanese and German reforms with a serious reform of its own. The United States must substantially reduce the federal deficit.

indeed, talk of reforming the machinery of exchange only distracts from a central nainful truth. To reap the benefits of an open world economy, all the participants must understand and accept some loss of

individual economic sovereignty.
What explains the \$150 billion-plus trade deficit? How has America gone, with such stunning speed, from being the world's largest creditor to its largest debtor?

Many members of Congress find it easy

to blame sneaky foreign trade practices. Sophisticated policy makers like Mr. Baker understand that, in truth, foreign markets are now more open to American goods than ever before. They blame the failure of Japan and West Germany, the big trade-surplus nations, to create enough domestic demand to absorb the output of their immensely productive economies. What cannot be sold in Osaka and Stuttgart, they say, ends up in Los Angeles and Chicago.

Policy makers in Europe and Japan believe that the fault lies with America. Since 1981, they point out, America's budget deficits have sucked in several hundred billion dollars worth of foreign capital. All the yen and marks used to buy securities in the United States have inevitably found their way back home in the form of purchases of Japanese and German goods.

Which side is right? There is no need to choose. The enor-

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker mous imbalance in trade and capital flows have been able to enjoy sharp cuts in taxes

without reducing government expenditures. When Mr. Baker places the burden of correction solely on the creditors, and then offers to seal the bargain with promises to defend the value of the dollar, he is not likely to settle much. Consider the possibilities.

If America continues to rely on foreign capital to cover its budget deficits, the trade imbalance will remain. Suppose, though, that stimulation abroad does reduce the flow of foreign funds. The Federal Reserve will face an agly choice. It could address the shrinking pool of capital by letting interest rates rise, risking recession. Or it could loosen the money supply to accommodate

the demand for credit, risking inflation. Just how this will affect private demand for specific currencies is anybody's guess. But with jobs, profits and domestic prices on the line, it is hard to imagine that the United States - or any government - would give

priority to exchange rate stability.

The underlying point is that most of the old ideas of international finance are obsolete. Changes in interest rates, taxes and budget deficits ricochet around the globe, inducing large, often unforeseen consequences. And because of its dramatically increased involvement in world trade and capital flows, the United States is now almost as likely to be the victim of chauvinist

economics as the victimizer. The dollar's recent roller coaster ride is a symptom of the failure to face the reality of interdependence. Sooner or later, Washington and other governments will have to accept the need to coordinate what used to be called domestic economic policies. Until the orchestra plays in harmony, promises to fiddle with exchange rates will make no more difference than changing a discordant tune from a waltz to a fox-trot.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Peace Gala in Moscow

The peace forum just ended in Moscow may have been less conference than gala, but it was a noteworthy occasion. True, Mikhail Gorbachev may not have launched the arms initiative anticipated by some. But his speech was anything but an anticlimax, and an understandably suspicious West would be

foolish to dismiss it as propaganda. There is

every ground for believing that, despite doubts about how much Ronald Reagan can deliver, Moscow still dearly wants an arms agreement. And an argument, admittedly tenuous, can be made that Mr. Gorbachev not only wants the West to believe him but sincerely needs it to. The occasion demands a more imaginative reply than: Better the devil you know than the angel you don't.

— The Independent (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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OPINION

Space Weapons Entirely Defensive? Don't Bet on It

WASHINGTON - To President Reagan, the Strategic Defense Initiative is a purely defensive program — a "peace shield." So why does the Soviet Union consistently talk about "space-strike weapons," em-

phasizing the potential offensive uses of SDI? The Soviets may be right. The technologies now being researched in American (and Soviet) laboratories promise an astonishing new generation of weapons whose impact we can hardly predict. If deployed in space they could destabilize the strategic balance.

These weapons will differ from earlier generations chiefly through a quantum leap in speed, range and accuracy. They will resem-ble earlier generations, however, in that the chief distinction between an offensive and defensive weapon will remain who has it

The offensive potential of "star wars" technology became clear to members of the Rea-gan administration last year when they tried to draft statements that would reassure the Soviets that the intent of SDI was purely defensive. An administration official involved in the drafting says he learned about a highly classified Pentagon program "that would allow us to attack Soviet missile silos from space, using exotic technologies," according to a journalist who talked with him recently.

Predicting the potential uses of weapons that only exist at this point on the drawing board is obviously tisky. There is conside able scientific debate over whether these exotic systems will even work in their intended defensive role. Nonetheless, consider some of

the possible offensive uses of SDI technology: The free-electron laser. Now the hottest of SDI's directed-energy programs, the groundbased free-electron laser is supposed to shine a beam up through the atmosphere, there to be reflected by orbiting mirrors, to disable a Soviet missile in its early, boost phase. Studies show that a laser powerful enough to stop a missile could also start a conflagration on the ground. This suggests that lasers might also attack aircraft in flight, or disable "soft" ground-based targets such as radars, commu-

nications nodes, power grids and so on.

The space-based kinetic kill vehicle. Under
SDI, a fleet of satellites could be deployed. each bearing a number of chemically pro-pelled rockets. These would use sophisticated guidance to home in on Soviet missiles and warheads, destroying them by force of impact. It does not take an engineer to see that, with specially designed re-entry vehicles, this concept could be adapted to strike targets in atmospheric flight or on the earth's surface.

Fears that the Soviets were developing a nuclear "orbital bombardment system" in the mid-1960s quickly passed when the technical and political obstacles were fully understood. However a 1976 report by the U.S. Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences cautioned that in evaluating an "orbital

By Robert English This is the first of two articles.

bomb system, one must recognize that technology is not stationary, and what may be the right answer today on technological feasibility may be different tomorrow."

Tomorrow is almost here, and the picture is indeed different. Advances in missile guidance, including radar and infrared homing systems, raise the not-too-distant prospect of near-perfect accuracy. And modern shapedcharge explosives or hypervelocity "kinetic energy" penetrators should make it possible to destroy even hardened targets, possibly including silos, with non-nuclear warheads.

The X-ray laser. This exotic weapon will focus some of the tremendous radiation generated by a nuclear blast in space into a coherent beam. SDI officials say it is designed to disable a missile early in flight, but they concede that the X-ray laser would make a "gangbuster" anti-satellite weapon. It is well known that X-rays cannot pene-

trate the atmosphere. What is less well known are the "secondary effects" that will occur when the beam of X-rays collides with air

molecules in the upper atmosphere. By a process known as "Compton scattering," these collisions will knock loose enough electrons to create a powerful current that follows the "cone" of the original laser beam. Simultaneously, this surge of electrons, like any current, will generate a strong electromagnetic field. According to physicist Ted Taylor, a former weapons designer with Los Alamos National Laboratory, either of these phenomena have the potential to wreak havoc with high-flying aircraft, if not terrestrial targets.

Other nuclear-pumped directed-energy weapons. Beyond the very short wavelengths of an X-ray laser, nuclear-pumped directed energy systems could produce weapons operating at much lower frequencies, offering an entirely different set of offensive possibilities. Radio and microwave frequencies, for example, have no trouble penetrating the atmosphere. Depending on their power level, such "radio frequency" weapons directed at radar and radio antennae could burn out or jam important communications equipment. Éven

more fantastic might be the use of longwavelength-directed energy weapons to exploit a phenomenon known as the hazardous effect of radiation on ordnance, or HERO. Many accidental deaths have been caused by the handling or storage of munitions in the vicinity of powerful radio transmissions. At the proper frequency, electromagnetic radiation can create an unintended current in the detonators of various conventional explosives, with disastrous results.

The aerospace plane. Although technically not part of the SDI program, this certainly holds promise as a space-age weapon. The aerospace plane, or trans-atmospheric vehi-cle, will take off and land on ordinary runways, traveling at up to 25 times the speed of sound in low earth orbit. In other words, it will offer the speed of a missile with the flexibility and accuracy of a manned bomber.

The writer was a U.S. Defense Department policy analyst from 1982 to 1985 and is now a senior analyst with the Committee for National Security, a Washington-based group that advo-cates arms control. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

SDI Spin-Off Might Improve Life Worldwide

Y ONDON — In the history of mankind's cultural and technological development, periods of apparent quiescence are followed by quantum leaps in imagination that have lifted our species onto new planes of activity. The invention of the wheel, the discovery of planetary motion, the discovery of electricity all brought about fundamental changes in the way of life of mankind that could not

have been foreseen but which no one would now deny as essential. In our own time, who could have predicted 30 years ago the universality of the video recorder, the home computer or the medical body scanner? It is probably safe to say that without the ground having been prepared by govern-ment-funded research and development, these and many other manufactured products would not have reached the domestic

market in this time scale. Our present relationship with the technology involved in SDI is rather akin to the situation faced by John Logie Baird in 1926. He had developed a primitive television system which could receive and transmit a signal over a limit-

By Geoffrey Pattie The writer is the British minister of trade and industry.

ed distance but whose potential was not recognized by the world at large. With the advent of more sophisticated technology, aided by research carried out during World War II, Mr. Baird's original concept was transformed into viable system quite unlike its initial experiment.

SDI research has not vet reached the equivalent stage of Mr. Baird's 1926 demonstration. Just as he could not have foreseen the virtually instantaneous worldwide television coverage we now take for granted, it is impossible for us to do other than hypothesize about the benefits from technology which we now view as advanced but which future generations will deem as primitive as

we deem early television research. Television is only one example of an innovative concept which needs not only technological advance but market pull in order to bring its general acceptability. Indeed, the early history of the tele-

example of a technological product being in advance of the mar-ket. Unfortunately, we in Britain did not learn the lesson; radar, the jet engine and the computer were similar technological advances whose development was retarded because their inherent potential was poorly recognized

and market pull was inadequate.

I hope we have now learned that innovation is not enough. It has to be followed by rapid development to meet market needs, imaginative marketing and commercial exploitation.

Many of the technologies to be studied in the SDI research program are those on which the future of industrialized society may depend. It has been said that as a result of this program, computing power equivalent to that of a Cray supercomputer could be managed by a desktop sized model; new lightweight composite materials could replace wood and metal structures; novel energy and propulsion systems could reverse the

planet unfit for human habita-tion. I cannot predict whether or not these speculations will come to pass, but I do not think that future generations would thank us for turning our backs on them.

Of course, SDI is a defense research program with particular aims. But in in its wake can come inventions and discoveries that can profoundly affect the life-styles and aspirations of the people of the world. Think what can be achieved by a transport system which does not rely on fossil fuel; by reductions in the rate of destruction of tropical rain forests as a result of new materials; by marked reductions of pollution generally; by improvements in agricultural practices thanks to bet

ter satellite imagery. These are not pie-in-the-sky ideas. These are realistic objec-tives which will improve the ev-cryday life of our global village.

This is adapted from an address to un International Herald Tribune conference in Paris last November on "Allied Defense Industry Coopera-tion, SDI and Beyond."



North: An Activist in Need of Direction

LLIE North was not an intellectual giant at the Naval Academy, but point him in a direction, give him a goal that he believed in and he would find a way to get there. He was a leader who even then needed good leadership, and the structure of the academy provided that leadership through its traditions, rules and regulations. As Ollie progressed up the chain of command, his superiors apparently failed to recognize his limitations because his strengths were so apparent and somehow so closely linked to his main weakness - his zealotry. It seems to me that somewhere along the line Ollie's leaders failed him, and in so doing failed us all.

— Dr. Richard A. Petrino, a psychotherapist who was in the submarine service after graduation from the Naval Academy, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

of Pakistan's people. It is time for down on dissent. The most ominous

the United States - if only in its of the new players are the drug bar-

ment and to use its diplomatic and to acquire power, and who, through

economic influence to persuade easy access to modern weapons.

General Zia to accept fair elections. have been able to create what

crives General Zia as a bulwark has done little to control these

Current U.S. policy is ill con-ceived in that it single-mindedly per-

B OSTON — A state of anarchy is developing in Pakistan. During the past three months, violence

has created havoc in Karachi, the

nation's busy business capital. Women and children have been

killed, property destroyed, and not

as a result of religious fanaticism.

The causes are complex but the catalyst obvious: the failure of Gen-

eral Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's gov-

emment to respond to the demands

own strategic interest — to recognize

the need for a representative govern-

against Soviet expansionism. Yet in-

vestment in the economy is declining

and the country is divided politically

and socially. While it is axiomatic

that a cohesive and unified Pakistan

serves the goals of peace and stabil-

ity in an area already wracked by

war, it is equally true that a frag-

mented Pakistan is vulnerable to ex-

What the United States must un-

derstand is that Pakistan today is not

the Pakistan of 1979, the year the

Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.

Then, Pakistan was ruled by a mili-

tary dictatorship that consistently

reneged on its promises to hold elec-

people have endured for 27 of their 40 years of independence. The ene-

- a condition the Pakistani

ternal adventurism.

What Pakistan Needs Is Fair Elections

By Khurshid Hadi

mies of democracy were therefore

easy to identify, because everyone had seen them before.

NOW new players and new forces

have created fresh divisions in Paki-

stani society, fragmenting the politi-

cal opposition and giving General Zia's so-called civilian government new weapons with which to crack

ons, who have capitalized on the

worldwide demand for their goods

The government created in 1986

forces. Indeed, there is evidence that

the government is beloing to engi-

neer the discord in the cities in an

effort to justify a return to outright

military rule. It efforts have not been

fruitless: The combination of urban

violence and growing sectarian de-mands has undermined the cohesive-

One of the underlying problems is that U.S. arms and other aid to

the Afghan refugees has been indis-criminately channeled through Pa-

kistan without adequate audit. Add

this deluge of arms to the normal

vicissitudes of war that make cross-

border traffic and smuggling un-

ness of the political opposition.

Time and Truth Make an Essential Case For Court-Martialing Poindexter, North

dexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, it is agreed, is essential to bringing all of the facts relating to the Iran-contra fiasco to the light of day. The speaker of the House of Rep-

resentatives, Jim Wright, has suggested that President Reagan pardon the two officers, thus freeing them to testify without incriminating them-selves and forfeiting their Fifth Amendment guarantees under the Constitution. President Reagan, mindful of the public outery against President Ford's pardon of President Nixon, has declined to do so.

In turn, the president, while promising full cooperation in the inquiries, has urged Congress to grant use immunity, which would free Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North to testify while safeguarding their Fifth Amendment rights. Use immunity would bar the use of that testimony, and any information stemming from

it, in a criminal prosecution. The Tower commission, appointed by the president, has asked Mr. Reagan to use his power as commander in chief to compel testimony by the two officers. But in a statement issued last week. Marlin Fitzwater, the president's spokesman, said that this would be unlawful" because it would violate the officers' constitutional rights as well as the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Not so.

ished. Pakistan is now thought to be

the largest producer of opium in the world, with more than half a mil-

lion identified addicts. Seven years

The Karachi riots were the most

violent in a series of violent acts

undertaken by armies of the drug

barous or the agents of international

terrorism. This situation is indicative

of the Ziz regime's inability to deal with the proliferation of violence,

carried out with arms destined for

Afghanistan. Lacking popular sup-port, the government has had to rely

mcreasingly on the guns of obscurantist religious groups or on the

support of the drug baron. This sup-

port has a high price: not one major

drug trader has been apprehended.

People's Party is the only opposi-

tion group with mass national sup-

port, has demanded elections. Gen-

eral Zia rejects them. Meanwhile,

the United States Congress debates another \$4.2 billion in economic

and military aid to Pakistan over

Congress must ask itself whether

U.S. interests are really served by

the havor being inflicted upon the

people of Pakistan by America's

own dogged loyalty to yet another

intransigent general. It must make

further aid contingent on an unam-

biguous timetable for free elections.

The writer is a Pakistani visiting

the next six years.

controllable and it can be under-stand how the drug barons and their private armies have flour-tributed this to The New York Times.

Benazir Bhutto, whose Pakistan

ago there were virtually none.

The writer is a former associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North, on active duty in the military although they were formerly detailed to the White House, are subject to military law. If they violated federal statutes they may be charged and tried before a military judicial tribunal. On the basis of the evidence already gathered, as detailed by the Senate intelligence committee and by Attorney General Edwin Meese, there is probable cause to believe that the two officers violated the Boland Amendment, the Neutrality Act and other federal laws. This showing of probable cause, not their mere invocation of Fifth Amendment rights, warrants a court-martial of both.

President Reagan, under the U.S. Constitution, is commander in chief of the armed forces and, by virtue of the express language of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, may in light of the proven circumstances order the secretary of the navy to promptly bring general court-martial proceedings against both officers. In court-martial proceedings, the admiral and the colonel, as Mr. Fitzwater correctly said, may invoke the Fifth Amendment.

and doing so must be respected.

If a court-martial is ordered, the members of the court-martial, while respecting this constitutional right, are authorized by the Immunity Statute to grant use immunity and compel the two officers to testify. Unless, as is unlikely, they commit perjury, their testimony should help unravel this debacle. But this is not to say that the granting of use immunity would, by itself, allow the two to go scot-free.

Independent evidence, which might establish illegal conduct on the part of the two men and perhaps by others, may well be developed after more prolonged inquiries by the se-lect committees of the Senate and the House, and by the special prosecutor. Such independent evidence is admissible in court-martial proceedings

and criminal prosecutions.

There is no overwhelming desire,

WASHINGTON — The testimony of Vice Admiral John Poin-"president bashing." Nor should there be any desire to "dump" on Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North. Since this is not Waterpate. where justice was obstructed for personal gain, justice in this matter, whether by court-martial or criminal prosecution, can be tempered by mercy and consideration of the national interest. Appropriate acknowledgment can be made of mistakes by

> To avoid a prolonged trauma, their testimony is imperative at the earliest possible time.

those on high and remedial measures taken to ensure against repetition. There are advantages to this procedure. Gamesmanship and the fallout for granting immunity would be minimized, since neither the president nor Congress need be primarily involved in the granting of immunity. And, despite the misgivings of the special prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh,

about granting immunity, it would seem that after prolonged investigations, consuming most of the year, use immunity will be granted by Congress.

There are, however, disadvantages inherent in a prolonged inquiry. The body politic, strong as it is, is hard put to suffer another flawed presidency. More important, the people's confi-dence and that of America's allies in the U.S. government and its leaders, a confidence now impaired, can, alongwith the credibility of U.S. foreign policy, be restored by an early airing of the truth and remedial measures. It

would be further eroded by a lengthy and inevitably partisan controversy. To avoid a prolonged trauma, the testimony of both officers is imperative at the earliest possible time. A court-martial would ensure their tesimony, without sacrificing their Fifth Amendment constitutional rights, and with all reasonable speed. The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

hideous epithet, the "cub reporters," of the American press. It is to these that the world owes such jargon as "house guests," presumably the contradistinction of stable guests; "diner dances," manifestly a meal eaten while the diners are dancing; "window lady" which appears to suggest that lady," which appears to suggest that widow gentlemen may exist; "invited guests" - a hint that the "cub reporters" consider an invitation as super-fluous?; or "private yacht," as though yachts were occasionally public, a sort of maitime omnibus."

1912: Language Protest 1937: Death From Dust

PARIS - [A Herald editorial says:] HUGOTON, Kansas - Continuing "A despatch from New York to the without abatement, dust storms in "A despatch from New Fork to the Milliour abatement, clust stories in Morning Leader brings the glad tide the parched "dust bowl" of the Westings that a Mr. Grenville Kleiser has emplains presented a serious menace protested against slovenliness of expression that now too frequently this area warned the public [on Feb. 18] of a possible epidemic of pneuwas sorely needed. The worst culprits monia and influenza owing to the are the reporters, or, to use their own difficulty of breathing in the earthfilled air. The death rate has risen noticeably within the past few days. Despite householders' draping of wet sheets at doors and windows and i plugging of cracks in sills and frames, the dust penetrates everywhere, Resi-dents of Kansas, Colorado, Oklaboma, Texas and New Mexico declare that the storms rival in scope and damage the worst storms of 1935. Lights are burning during the daytime in streets, stores and homes. Motorists are stranded for hours, getting lost even on familiar roads.

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OPINION

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The Way to Fight Terror, As Learned in Argentina

By William F. Buckley Jr.

N EW YORK - No philosopher, however eclectic his skills, could decide what is Western public policy concerning bostages. There are too many contradictory acts: pronounce-ments that the United States will never

deal with hostages, for example. We have much to learn from the Arwe have much to learn from the Argentine experience of a few years ago. It got so bad in Argentina when the Montoneros were engaging in acts of terrorism and hostage-taking that the U.S. ambassador needed a security guard of 70 people. Such was the strain of providing this protection that, by agreement with the

ON THE RIGHT

government, the ambassador traveled only twice a week to his office downtown. staying cooped up in his well-guarded residence the balance of the time.

The three-man government, headed by General Jorge Videla, then proceeded in two directions. To U.S. businesses it said simply: If you want your representatives to take the risk of doing business in Argentina, that is your business. But if they get kidnapped, do not expect us to ransom them. That is also your business.

And, indeed, that is what happened over a period of a year or two: U.S. business executives were captured, and ransom prices reputedly as high as \$14 million were extracted from U.S. companies. There came a considerable reduction in American personnel doing work in Argentina, and simultaneously something else was happening: terror,

by the government, against its terrorists. We all now know that the three men who ran Argentina during those years acquiesced in kidnappings, torture and executions of those suspected of conniv-ing with the Montoneros. In due course, it was all over. The revolutionary terrorists were crushed. Americans began to return to work in Argentina, and the U.S. ambassador was free to promenade in the streets of the city. It was also necessary to have a trial of the leaders who crushed the rebellion, and they are in jail now.

We learn from the Argentina microcosm. How to apply its lessons? 1) Establish an anti-terrorist interna-

Real Counterterrorism

A SSASSINATION is a slogan, not a solution. An easy to say, macho posture meant for the media: simple, seductive, full of promise, like any good TV commercial. Endless efforts to gather intelligence, tireless police work, countermeasures that are necessary but often pedestrian, difficult diplomacy, hard po-licy choices rewarded with occasional silent victories - these, not paper pistols, are the guts of counterterronsm - Brian Jenkins in the Las Angeles Times.

tional agency. Ideally, it would have representatives from the United States, Canada, England, France, Italy, Spain and West Germany.

The agency, speaking for its constituent governments, would designate prohibited zones, beginning with Lebanon. Any citizen of any constituent country traveling to Lebanon would be on his own. Any deals between kidnappers and kidnapped would be brokered through the individual himself and his family, or else the firm that sent him to Lebanon.

3) The agency would organize and finance an anti-terrorist brigade of qualified specialists. Nothing huge in scale, but an efficient military and paramilitary unit. Its function would not be extractive, but punitive. It would not concern itself with rescuing citizens who had wandered into the prohibited zones, but with discovering and executing and directing offensive action against known terrorists and terrorist concentrations.

4) The agency would post bounties for the delivery of the corpses of condemned terrorists, or for proof that they had been killed. The agency would not traffic in live terrorists; only dead terrorists would serve its purposes,

namely the extinction of a species.

5) The agency would recommend sanctions against countries within which prohibited zones were sheltered; in the case of Lebanon, for instance, appropriate forms of isolation. The objective of these sanctions would be the gradual economic asphyxiation, pending politi-cal sanitation of the prohibited zones.

Now the operation of such an agency raises constitutional problems, prob-lems that did not impede the work of the Argentine triumvirate. But the existence of such an agency as an international military body probably would provide the attenuation a member would need to protect itself from suits by such as the merican Civil Liberties Union.

It is important to remember the moral point, which is that military action is distinct from civil action, and that a great deal follows from this. A symbol of this is Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, the cause of all the fuss in West Germany. The United States wants him to try him for killing a navy diver during the TWA hijacking of June 1985. The United States has made complicated promises to West Germany involving, among other things, the promise not to ask for his execution.

But these are distractions, extrinsic to

the concerns of the agency here proposed. It would not want Mr. Hamadeh to bring him to trial; it would want him dead.

Can a country speak with two voices? Yes. They are doing so now. The difference is that a new approach might work, and it might provide the moral satisfaction of gradually exterminating demon-strated enemies of civilized behavior.

Universal Press Syndicate.



Let's Stop Feeling So Guilty About Children of Divorce

By Barbara T. Roessner

HARTFORD, Connecticut — don't want a dog. It'll die." My 10-year-old stepson has been say-ing that a lot lately. At first I thought it was quite perceptive, although some-what morbid; a perfectly natural feeling

for a child to have. I felt the same way at his age, and still do. I have had several dogs in my lifetime, and sure enough they all died. I have no special desire to

MEANWHILE

become intimately attached to yet another one and then have to suffer the

But recently I happened to see the television version of an award-winning play called "Tender Places," It was written by 13-year-old Jason Brown, and it is the story of a couple's separation and divorce as seen through the eyes of their 10-year-old son. It is about a child's pain and anger at having his family dismantled so that his parents could be "happy." It is about the child's consequent fear of loving, "I don't want a dog," the 10-year-old boy in the play says. "It'll die."

Now, like so many other parents and stepparents of the children of divorce, I must wonder whether my own 10-yearold has been expressing a normal appre-hension about death and separation or is manifesting some terrible psychological wound for which his parents' divorce, and his father's remarriage to me, is to blame. The kid doesn't want a dog; it must be the divorce. The kid resists team sports; it must be the divorce. The kid is afraid to fly alone on an airplane; it must be the divorce. The kid is overly fastidious; it must be the divorce.

That, I think, is just about the worst part of raising one of the 12 million children in America whose parents don't live together. Guilt is such an omnipresent companion. It lurks in every new facet of your child's personality, every new phase of his behavior. Self-blame becomes the answer to every flaw, the

explanation for every quirk. The divorced-parent guilt syndrome becomes particularly acute every time another one of those research studies on the effects of divorce on children makes its way into the mainstream media.

"Researchers have found lower test scores, poorer academic performance, moderate to severe depression, lower popularity among peers, inattentiveness, impulsivity ... You read this stuff impulsivity ... "You read this stuff and your heart stops. It is like reading your child's death warrant.

"But if the child maintains contact with both parents, the negative effects may be lessened ... "Finally you come to the caveats. Your heart starts up again. There is hope for elemency.

The irony is that all this heart-stop-ping guilt, all this constant self-flogging and perpetual response is what makes so many divorced parents do such strange and destructive things to their children.

Children cry out for limits, for a parent to say no. And yet divorced parents, the ones who are constantly striving to compensate for their sins against their children, have a hard time saying anything but yes. I have seen it among my friends. I have seen it in my own family. And it was a common theme in "Tender Places." The parents repeatedly overindulged the child, rushing to satisfy his slightest material whim and panicking over his slightest unpleasant emotion.

It reminded me of the afternoon my younger stepson - he must have been about 5 -seemed to my husband and me to be acting melancholy. He seemed to be spending a lot of time staring glumly into space, pondering, we surmised, the de-pressing circumstances of his life. My husband, guilt-stricken, kept asking him what he was thinking. The child resisted, but after much cajoling finally spit out the awful truth. "I'm thinking," he said,

"about Superman's cape."

Perhaps the best thing divorced parents can do for their children is dispense with all those research studies and somehow work to cradicate all that guilt.

That's what I'm going to do. The next time my 10-year-old says he doesn't want a dog, I am going to try to bear in mind that I really don't want one either. It'll die. And my parents just celebrated their 44th wedding anniversary.

The Hartford Courant.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Alain Devaquet, the Honest French Minister

It is a common saying in France: "To succeed in politics, one must be faithless and lawless." The downfall of Alain Devaquet, the former minister for higher education, is indicative of what politics can do to the honest and the just.

Mr. Devaquet was born to a family of modest means, worked his way up as a student until he entered l'Ecole Normale Supérieure de Saint-Cloud and there developed a passion for theoretical chemistry. For the next 10 years he had a brilliant scientific career in that field. An encounter with Jacques Chirac

launched him into politics. In 1978, at the age of 36, he was appointed secretary-general of Mr. Chirac's Gaullist Rally for the Republic. Mr. Devaquet lost his seat in Parliament, representing the 11th ar-rondissement of Paris, in the Socialist tidal wave of 1981, but was elected mayor of the arrondissement in 1983, during the Gaullist resurgence. All the while he continued lecturing at Paris University and

the famous Ecole Polytechnique. Last March, Mr. Devaquet was pointed minister of higher education. He made clear that his policy would be moderate and liberal. He would stand no nonsense from the extreme right, nor would be be frightened by the extreme left.

'He oughta be worth a nuclear missile or two!'

So when the opposition unearthed an obscure master's thesis that had been defended in Nantes under the Socialist government, and which horrendously cleared the Nazis of all guilt of having built gas chambers, Mr. Devaquet squelched the uproar with a dignified speech in Parliament, expressing his shame and promising rapid sanctions,

When attempts were made to close the French National Research Center, the CNRS with its nearly 10,000 scientists doing full-time research, Mr. Devaquet refused. He revitalized CNRS by putting at its head a highly respected scientist.

Then came the wave of protests that

swept away both Mr. Devaquet and his reasonable draft bill on university reform. The movement started inconspicuously

anything that resembles selection. The ed, using the mildest possible medicine, uster said he understood the students' to cure a moribund French university anxiety and was willing to negotiate.

But because of the government's "wait-and-sec" attitude, precious time was wasted. On Dec. 4, a half-million students marched in the streets of Paris day, he will be back. chanting anti-Devaquet slogans. There

die. At 10 A.M. the next morning, Mr. Devaquet resigned.

He had carried on through out the crisis in a most responsible manner. Having lectured to students for 15 years, Mr. Devaquet's intuition told him that resolution would come through dislogue. But he and his colleagues had seriously underestimated the under-

more violence the next night, when a

student was beaten by the police, later to

ground forces behind the protest. Today, Mr. Devaquet is back as may-or of the 11th arrondissement and probably soon he will be teaching again. In the last few days of the crisis, he gained stature by his moderate behavior. Thou-Nov. 17 in the leftist stronghold of Ville-taneuse University in Paris, part of the national student body's innate fear of

Mr. Devaquet has kept the esteem of the French scientific community. One BERNARD BIGOT. was violence in the street that night;

conservatism from the students.

system, only to face the most savage

Joe Kennedy at Harvard Regarding the back page feature "A Biographer in Search of the Kennedys" (Feb. 11) by Charles Trueheart:

Your article reports that "in the spring of 1934, not long after he graduated from Harvard, young Joe visited Germany." The Harvard College Class of 1938 25th Anniversary Report notes for Joseph Kennedy: "Years in college 1934-1938."

Perhaps with the maturity and wisdom gained from four years at Harvard. Joe Kennedy would not have written so enthusiastically about the Nazis, and excused their anti-Semitism.

ESTHER W. POWELSON. Les Loges-en-Josas, France.

General News

DOONESBURY



IFOUR STUDY OF SELF- EXCUSE ME? ESTEEN 15 TO BE TAK- LORD HUNK-EN SERDOUSLY, LUE HE HAS TO SPEAK TO THIS LADY.

BE STILL. O, SHE-

OH, 605H, I'M 90 50RRY.

I'LL HAVE

A TALK

WITH HIM.

ANN, IF YOU CAN'T CONTROL

By Sherry Buchanan

spite the drawbacks of dealing with Some expatriates said that being an outsider actually contributed to

their business success. Because they were different, they worked harder and they got higher visibility in the business community, they said.

reaucracies, expatriate entrepre- conventions and the rules you are neurs may be particularly vulnera- supposed to follow." job, it means losing everything. "If you fight the culture, you die," said Robert M. Worcester, the American chairman and managing director of MORI, one of the five

top polling organizations in Brit-ain. "If you go along with it, you live comfortably." Mr. Worcester said he had no trouble starting his business in Britain in 1969.

During four years with the Opin-ion Research Corp. in London he became a well-known figure and wrote an acclaimed book on consumer and market research.

"I was making a very visible and venture capitalists are more wave," he said. "The idea of merg-cautious.

U.S. Set to End Sanctions on Poland and Lech Walesa, the founder of diate or large-scale economic im-By Don Oberdorfer the Solidarity trade union move- pact.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan
administration will announce this ment. The remaining sanctions in-clude the denial of "most-favorednation" trade status to Poland and week that it is lifting the remaining economic sanctions against Poland a ban on official credits. that were imposed when martial Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitchead visited Poland severlaw was declared there in December 1981, U.S. officials said. weeks ago and saw the Polish The sources said Tuesday that leaders of the Polish-American

leader, General Wojciech Jaru-zelski, Cardinal Glemp and Mr. Walesa. All asked that the U.S. community had been invited to the White House for a meeting on sanctions be lifted. Mr. Whitehead, Thursday, at which the announcement may be made by President taken when he returned from his Ronald Reagan. The administra-tion is reported to be working to line up statements of support from The lifting of sanctions was de-

one or more of the community scribed by a senior State Department official as a symbolic step The lifting of the remaining sanctions has become less controthat may open the way to further versial since appeals for such action economic and political cooperation by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Ro-man Catholic primate of Poland, with Poland. But the official said the step was unlikely to have imme- to release political prisoners.

Polish exports to the United States, which have dropped from \$450 million in 1980 to about \$250 million in 1985, are expected to increase with renewal of most-favored-nation treatment that will reduce the current high tariffs.

U.S. allies in Western Europe who joined in some of the sanctions have already lifted most of them and, in some cases, urged the Unitin turn, recommended the action be ed States to do the same. Some of the original U.S. sanctions, includtrip and the decision was made to ing a ban on Polish lishing in U.S. do so last week, officials said. flights to the United States, were lifted in January 1984.

Discussions within the administration about the lifting of sanctions were intensified by General Januzelski's decision in September

Living Abroad

Expatriate Businesses Find Backers

nal Herald Tribune LONDON - The risk-hungry expatriate who wants to start a said he actually prefers backing ex-business abroad may find that de-"I would put my money behind a foreign bureauracy, capital and an expatriate any day who speaks culture be or she has become and encouragement are available.

French in France," said Richard thus less likely to make mistakes. Onians, chief executive of Baring

venture capital concern with offices in London and Geneva. "He will understand the process of management better," he said.
"But more important he will see the
French market with immigrant's In addition to having to deal french market with immigrant's with often complicated legal and eyes. There is nothing which helps tax systems and entrenched business more than not knowing the

ble to misjudging cultural Mr. Onians, a British national, differences. For an entrepreneur, a was an expatriate for 24 years in mistake does not just mean losing a the United States and several European countries. To be a successful entrepreneur

you don't have to understand all the mances of the culture," he said. "In Europe, a national will have the tendency of judging people on class and background, not on their level of energy or their ability to be cre-"An expatriate entrepreneur can

be very objective about people and, so, theoretically should make better decisions," he added. Out of 14 European start-ups in-

vested in by Mr. Onians's company, eight are run by expatriates.

Other expatriate entrepreneurs

people and talent and competition seemed ludicrous." rope prefer backing the expatriate entrepreneur who has already lived and worked in the country for several years. They assume that the longer an expatriate has lived abroad the more assimilated to the

"The nationality of the entrepre-neur makes no difference," said Neil Crof, of Investors in Industry. Brothers, Hambrecht & Quist, a the large British venture capital fund with offices in London, Paris and Frankfurt.

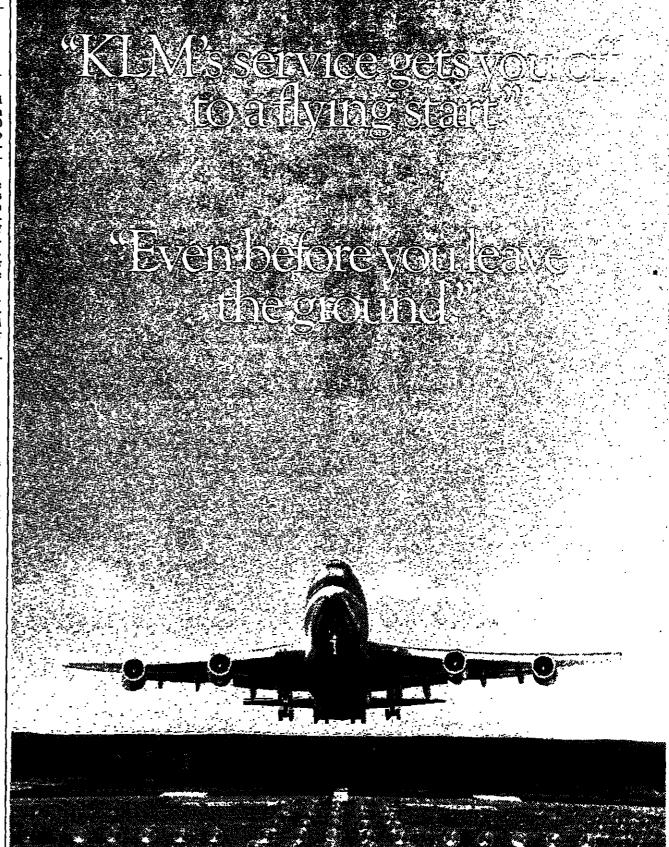
"What is important is whether the proposition is viable and whether the person with the project has a good track record," Mr. Crof "Clearly the entrepreneurs would need to be fluent in the language and the culture of whatever

country they were going into."

Other successful expatriate entrepreneurs say that working first for somebody else in the new country was important for the success of their business.

"The experience of being with a local firm is essential," said David Dobson, an international American corporate lawyer who started his own law firm in Milan, Brown & Dobson, after working for 18 months for an Italian firm. Brown & Dobson has grown

from a partnership of two to a firm of 14 lawyers with offices in Milan, New York and Rome. "If you come in cold," Mr. Dobson said, "it is extremely tough, especially when you want to represent multinationals, you must have local experi-



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Reagan Tells Shamir He Backs International Peace Conference

efforts after meeting Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister

"Measurable progress, we both agree, is vital," Mr. Reagan said Shamir at the White House.

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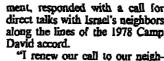
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privileged room rate.

Remers Mr. Reagan repeated that Washment, responded with a call for WASHINGTON — President ington was prepared to consider an direct talks with Israel's neighbors Ronald Resean called Wednesday international conference, which for progress in Middle East peace would give the Soviet Union a direct role in the peace process for the first time, to stimulate direct Arab-Israeli talks.

Mr. Shamir, using far less blunt after two hours of talks with Mr. language than he did on Tuesday after a meeting at the State Depart-



bors to join us in direct negotiations," he said, adding that there should be no preconditions to such

■ Open Disagreement Earlier, David B. Ottoway of the

Washington Post reported: Mr. Shamir, on his first visit as prime minister, openly disagreed with Secretary of State George P. Shultz on the usefulness of an international peace conference.

Calling the idea a "Soviet-inspired invention" supported by radical Arab nations, Mr. Shamir said after his meeting with Mr. Shultz on Tuesday:

"I'm strongly opposed to this invention of an international conference for peace." Noting that the administration

does not "see exactly eye-to-eye" with Mr. Shamir on an internation al conference, Mr. Shultz defended the idea, saying "there may be something that carries that label that would be satisfactory."

"But our objective is not an in ternational conference. Our objective is direct negotiations," he said. "That's what we're trying to get

The unusually sharp exchange over the proposal, which Egypt and Jordan strongly support, was apment between the two men during the first extensive review of U.S. Israeli relations since the Iranian arms affair unfolded.

Mr. Shultz said they discussed the Iran issue "very, very briefly." He reiterated that the administration does not hold Israel responsible for initiating clandestine arms shipment to Tehran.

Whatever the participation of various people from Israel may be," Mr. Shultz said, "in the end the decisions of the United States government are the responsibility of the United States government. In an apparent attempt to assuage Israeli fears about several recently announced U.S. arms sales to moderate Arab states, a senior administration official indicated that the administration has dropped for this fiscal year consideration of a proposal to provide Jordan the means to make its 14 fixed I-Hawk antiaircraft missiles

The official said the proposal, which the administration had been considering, was not included in a report sent on Friday to Congress regarding proposed arms sales for this fiscal year.

Israel strongly opposed the plan.



General Fidel V. Ramos, kneeling in foreground, demonstrating a rifle-grenade at a Philippine Army training camp.

Aquino Strongly Backs Ramos To Quash Hint of His Removal ment described General Ramos's support for the Aquino administra-

By Michael Richardson

MANILA --- President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines ex-essed strong support Wednesday dismissing reports that he would be

She said that General Fidel V Ramos, chief of staff of the armed forces, would serve out his threeyear term ending in 1989.

Mrs. Aquino, who is commander-in-chief of the forces, made her statement after a Manila newspaper published a summary of what it said was a secret intelligence assessment warning of widespread dissatisfaction in the officer corps with General Ramos's leadership. The newspaper said the assess-

leadership as "weak and vacillat-ing," and criticized him for failing

Analysts said Mrs. to check political factionalism that had triggered a spate of anti-government revolts and coup plots in the last nine months.

Official sources said the analysis

was prepared by the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency, which is responsible to the president for its work. Questioned Wednesday, the

head of the agency, Lins Villareal, a retired brigadier general, did not deny that his agency had prepared Mr. Villarcal said, however, that

he did not believe that those who were critical intended to remove General Ramos. The chief of staff is widely seen as a main pillar of

Analysts said Mrs. Aquino clear-

ly believed that any undermining of his position might increase faction. alism in the armed forces, exacerbate already uneasy relations between the military and the civilian government and weaken efforts to mount a more effective counterinsurgency campaign against Communist rebels.

The president said that General Ramos had proved his effective ness since he was appointed chief of staff almost a year ago after helping lead a military sevolt and civilian uprising that forced Presi-dent Ferdinand E. Marcos into exile and paved the way for Mrs. Aquino to take over.

Rafael M. Ileto, the secretary of lefense, said he was unaware that the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency had prepared a report recommending removal of General Ramos. About 150 of the best-seeking has been reliably reported, howev-missiles were delivered to the rebels er, that in addition to providing

"If there is any such report," he said, "I should be the first to

additional ones will be sent soon, gence Agency finances the pur-According to a Defense Depart- chase of Chinese-made weapons, Ouestioned Tuesday about the newspaper account, General Ramos, 58, defended his handling of an abortive military resolt last month in which one group of offcers and men seized control of a Manila television station for almost three days.

He indicated that he had been reluctant to use force to retake the building partly because it might have caused divisions in the armed forces. He said he wanted to prevent bloodshed and maintain the operational capability of the military "so that we could successfully confront and counter the armed threats around us."

General Ramos said that in operations against insurgents, his soldiers and commanders were "like boxers in a championship fight with one hand and one leg tied behind their backs."

In criticism obviously directed at crimes against national security.

ately notified Vice Admiral John rights violations by troops were of-M. Poindexter, who then was head ficially investigated, excesses by insurgents were not. He said that of the National Security Council in the White House, of his concern at "this is what perhaps makes the soldier hesitate in the field."

Analysts said General Ramos was evidently warning the government that it must give him more support by heeding legitimate military grievances.

recently listed seven military comthose who are better prepared to plaints against the Aquino admiristration, including concessions to Communists at the expense of mtional security.

members of a commission appointed by the president to draw up the amounts given to other countries in new democratic constitution that received overwhelming voter en-

The report warned that dissatisfaction in the armed forces was "deep-seated because of the perceived accumulation of distrust and prejudice against the military" milion guilders (\$22 million) from

In the latest of a series of meet-However, Dutch officials say a ings with middle-ranking officers undertaken in response to this urrest, Mrs. Aquino gave an assur-ance Wednesday that her administration would investigate all forms of human rights violations including those by insurgents.

This work, she said, would be undertaken by a single commis-sion, not by one of two watchdog bodies as she had announced on

■ Troop Train Ambushed

military said that a soldier was killed and that four were wounded. The train was bound for Manik and carrying about 650 soldiers due

AFGHAN: Russians Struggle for a Face-Saving Solution to 'Their Vietnam'

(Communed from Page 1) opinions, as are outside experts on

Afghanistan. The 120,000 Afghan guerrilla fighters have suffered heavy losses since the war began in the summer of 1979, with armed insurrection against a new leftist government. The guerrillas have seen portions of effecti their homeland devastated by the perts.

The Afghan forces have demonand have shown a limited ability to carry the war to the Soviet-occupied cities. But to date, the guerril-

(Continued from Page 1)

he said, adding: "It was best to build as big a buffer as possible."

CIA had made significant errors.

He said the "biggest mistake" was that the agency had not fought to

reverse the decision that kept the

covert arms sales to Iran secret

But he then defended Mr. Rea-

from Congress for nearly a year.

gan's "constitutional authority"

not to notify Congress about covert

actions, legal requirements not-

As part of Mr. Reagan's Jan. 17,

1986, intelligence "finding" autho-

rizing the secret sale of arms to

Iran, the president instructed Mr.

Casey to keep Congress from

In addition, Mr. Gates testified

knowing about the affair.

Mr. Gates conceded that the

sians and the Kabul government. Military experts agree that the performance of the Soviet Army has been generally poor throughout the war, with the exception of spe-cial units. Its allied Afghan Army of approximately 30,000 has been known more for desertions than for effectiveness, according to most ex-

Soviet troop morale is reported strated skill in guerrilla warfare to be low, and drugs have become a problem. Poor sanitation and hygiene in the field have resulted in a high incidence of sickness such as las do not pose a serious threat to hepatitis. Even Soviet air supremathe Soviet occupation. Nor have cy, the Russian strong suit in the the guerrillas shown more than a war, is being trumped by the rebels marginal willingness to put aside now that they have received handtribal differences and cooperate held Stinger anti-aircraft missiles with one another against the Rus- from the United States.

about the possible diversion of

money from the Iranian arms sale

to aid the contras because he had

"worrisome but extraordinarily

The committee's vice chairman.

Senator William S. Cohen, Repub-

lican of Maine, suggested Tuesday

that Mr. Gates may not have re-

vealed details of the Iran-contra

affair because he was "the new kid

on the block" and wished to protect

Mr. Gates said Wednesday that

Mr. Casey's testimony and

while he had ordered lower officials

to provide "all the facts" in prepar-

while he read two or three prelimi-

nary drafts of it, he would need to

consult those who prepared the tes-

flimsy" evidence.

to learn how to operate the weapon and have had a 70-percent success rate against Soviet planes and heli-The source also indicated that morale among Soviet helicopter pilots has become a problem since the appearance of the Stinger on

According to a Defense Depart-

To avoid embarrassment to Pakistan, U.S. officials are reluctant to say much about the flow of American military aid that goes to the guerrillas by way of Pakistan. It found it.

This prompted Mr. Specter to

mony, again you try to distance yourself from that testimony."

has an element of dissembling

to get the facts out."

cy's own involvement.

timony to find out why the Mr. timony Tuesday that he did not had gotten."

He added: "That's a shading that

But Mr. Gates responded that

the Casey testimony "was a fair

statement of what we knew at the

time. We thought it was important

The CIA itself, the nominee said,

Later, Senator Bill Bradley,

Democrat of New Jersey, again

was having difficulty at that time

gathering the facts about the agen-

ment source, the mujahidin, as the which are shipped to the guerrillas through Pakistan. rebels are known, have been quick Sources say that the combination of U.S.-supplied weapons and those captured from the Russians and the Afghan Army has solved the weapons shortage experienced by the resistance in the early days

last year and there are reports that Stingers, the U.S. Central Intelli-

Throughout the last six years, the Russians and the Afghan Army have experimented with strategies and tactics in search of a successful military antidote to the guerrillas. To date they do not appear to have

evidence was thin and he immedi-

trying to get it into the hands of

reassessment is under way. They

will drop steeply this year while other Central American nations,

including-El Salvador and Guate-mala, will receive more money.

A Dutch official said The

Hagne's new attitude stems from the reported decrease in civil liber-

ties in Nicaragna. He blamed this

partly on the contras, saying that

on the government in Managua.

Both are U.S. allies.

ect that assistance to Nicaragna

learning of this.

questioned Mr. Gates about his tes- evaluate the information that we

GATES: Senators Assail Actions of CIA and Nominee in Iran-Contra Affair that he did not inform Congress Casey had not been more forth- inform Congress about the possible diversion of arms sale money to the contras because he had "worrisome say that "when you say you have to but extraordinarily flimsy" evi-talk to those who drafted the testi-

the government, he pointed out that there was no law covering Mr. Gates said Wednesday the He said that while alleged human

"So you basically passed the buck to Poindexter?" Mr. Bradley "You can call that 'passing the buck," Mr. Gates replied. "I call it

A report given to Mrs. Aquino

The report was prepared by

the region, a French source said. dorsement in a piebiscite on Feb. 2. The same kind of change is occurring in the Netherlands. Until now, The Hague has given about two-thirds of its Central American assistance to Managua, Last year the Sandinists received about 45

the guerrilla war imposes severe economic and political hardships About 40 Communist rebels ambushed a train carrying troops after a landruine exploded beneath it, The Associated Press reported. The "But you can't blame everything on the U.S. and the contras," the official said. "If you ban newspa-pers or political parties, the alibi

cannot be only the contras."

Meanwhile, Britain and West
Germany, which are not large aid
donors to Central America, also for reassignment when it his the landmine Tuesday night near Guinobatan in Albay Province, about 200 miles (300 kilometers) southeast of Manila, military officials said. tude toward Nicaragna by stepping up criticism of restrictions on liberties.

1987good reasons to see Thailand this year.

Majestic temples and magnificent elephants, glittering roofs and garlands of orchids, enchanting people and exotic cuisine...one could write a long book about the land they call Thailand (and many seasoned travellers have). And never has there been a better year to see Thailand than 1987. For this is Visit Thailand Year in the Land of Smiles.

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April 13. Songkran Festival. A nationwide water festival celebrating the Thai Lunar New Year.

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Oct. 16. Royal Barge Procession. An annada of brilliant colours, pageantry and rare splendour not to be missed.

Nov. 5. Loy Krathong. Celebrated nationwide, this is Thailand's loveliest festival.

Nov. 14-15. The Elephant Round-Up. Ever seen 100 elephants enact a medieval War Parade? You will if you come to Surin in northeast Thailand for this extraordinary display.

Nov. 22. Bangkok Marathon. A major sporting event commemorating His Majesty the King's 60th Birthday Anniversary.

Dec. 15. Light and Sound Presentation. A glittering occasion to be held at the Royal Grand Palace and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha.

These are only a small selection of the truly stunning special events that mark 1987 as Visit Thailand Year - a year full of festivities, flowers and fireworks. Make your holiday plans now. And make sure

you fly on Thailand's own airline, Thai International. Where the exotic sensations that are Thailand start from the moment you step



EC: West Europeans Quietly Reducing Aid to Sandinists

visible reversal in policy has taken

place in France, where the conser-

vatives ended five years of Socialist

rule in March by winning legisla-tive elections. Now, France's atti-

mde toward Nicaragua is more in

line with that of the United States.

Didier Bariani, secretary of state in the French Foreign Ministry, said Tuesday that, France was "dis-

appointed" with political develop-

On Wednesday, after Mr. Bar-

ments in Nicaragua.

U.S.," said one West European official. "But that doesn't mean that we feel the Americans are right." He said that U.S. aid to the contras was partly to blame for the deterioration of political liberties in Nicaragus.

The change of heart in Western Enrope occurs amid the near collapse of what was promoted two years ago as a major effort to boost EC influence in Central America.

A ministerial meeting last week between the EC and Central American countries was marked by discord and appeared to demonstrate, limited EC influence and interest in the area. Only four of the EC's 12 day meeting in Guatemala.

The European initiative for a greater political role in Central America was seen by the Americans as a potential challenge to U.S. interests. But a U.S. official, noting that the EC initiative ap-peared to be flagging, said, "We're now more or less comfortable with

From 1982 to 1986, Nicaragua was the largest recipient of EC aid in Central America. Last year, the country received an estimated one-third of the total EC aid to Central

America.
On a national level, the most

CONTRA:

Panel Bars Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

heard in past Capitol Hill fights

Senator Alan Cranston, Demo-

crat of California, an opponent, said that "this is one of the most

crucial war-peace issues" that Congress will face this year. "Contra

aid has failed," he said. "The time

But Senator Paul S. Trible, not-

ing recent changes in the leadership of the contras, said that "now is not

the time to change our policies." He added: "What we see is the

reshaping of the resistance. We ought to play this hand out over the

Senator Daniel J. Evans, Repub-

lican of Washington, the lone Re-publican to vote for the aid cutoff,

said that Mr. Reagan would veto

any attempt to halt contra aid "and

we would be onable to override his

to stop it is now."

mext year or so."

iani arrived in Managua, his sched-uled meeting with Vice President Sergio Ramírez Mercado was canceled, French Foreign Ministry of-ficials said. Mr. Bariani was offered a meeting with a lower-ranking of-ficial, which be refused. [In Managua, Mr. Ramírez said Wednesday that the meeting had been canceled because "we have

heard his statements, which are far apart from reality and unnecessarily confrontational," Reuters re-French officials confirmed that France planned to radically reduce its economic aid to Nicaragua. Over the past few years, Nicaragua has received twice as much in

French aid as any other Central American country. It amounted to about 16 million francs (\$2.7 million) in 1986, and could be halved in 1987 to equal the

Reagan Assailed As Dangerous, Senile' in U.K.

LONDON - A foreign affairs specialist for Britain's opposition Labor Party described President Ronald Reagan as "increasingly dangerous and se-nile" in Parliament on Wednes-

The remark by George Foulkes drew protests from members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party. During a debate on Nicaragua in the House of Commons,

Mr. Foulkes, a prominent mem ber of the Labor Party, said: "Why doesn't the British government have some guts for once and use its undoubted influence with America to stop this war, which is increasingly being seen to be waged to humor an increasingly dangerous

and senile president?" On Tuesday, the State Depart-ment spokesman, Charles E. Red-man, said that the administration Amid shouted protests by Conservatives, a Foreign Offici official, Tim Eggar, replied: "I believes the contras will overcome hope you will pause and reflect on the terms of that question." divisions within their leadership that was evidenced by the resigns-He said he thought it was extion Tuesday of the alliance's most powerful leader. Mr. Redman said the splits are merely "growing pains." tremely serious "to make an accusation and use the words you

have toughened their political atti-

inaugurated in April, when a trans-mitter in central Warsaw is to begin relaying Soviet broadcasts from a receiving dish now being installed by Moscow-based technicians. Once the service begins, Soviet television will be on the air in Warsaw more hours per day than Polish

The Soviet satellite for Eastern Europe, however, is not expected to be in place until after 1990, and the interim Soviet television setup in Poland is so makeshift that only viewers within a dozen miles of the center of Warsaw will be reached

Meanwhile, the biggest Polish state producer of television antennas cannot even meet the demand for conventional rods because of a shortage of raw materials, the newspaper Zycie Warszawy reported last month.

No such troubles seem to affect the private entrepreneurs making Western-attuned dishes for local installation and export.

"We are making the highestquality dishes you can get in Europe, and our market for them is growing, said Zdzislaw Zninvicz, an engineer and founder of the private company Svensat in

POLAND: Tuning In Western TV

company has "the capacity now it produce 50,000 units a year." If the government authorities are tolerant of Mr. Zniniewicz's operation and the capitalist-style forume he has earned from it, it is largely because his sales of dish bases at expected to bring in more than \$2.5 million in badly needed hard currency this year, 80 percent of which will go to the state treasury.

Writer Assails Chile Press Curbs

BRUSSELS - A leading Chilcan journalist, who has been sentenced by a Santiago court to spend each night for three years in prison, said Wednesday that press repres-

sion had increased in his country.

Juan Pablo Cardenas, chief editor of the weekly Analisis, Chile's leading opposition publication, said he was told in January that he had been found guilty of "defaming" President Augusto Pinochet in an article in Analisia.

Mr. Cardenas said at a news conference that his case was being apcourt permission to leave the country for 10 days. He said he had traveled to Paris and to Brussels to seek support for greater press free-dom in Chile.

IN RE

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SCIENCE

Calcium and Bone Loss

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service ed States, research in osteoporosis indicates that only a minority of cases of this bone-wasting disorder result from diets deficient in calci-

Recent studies have shown that dozens of factors - from natural hormones and therapeutic drugs to sunding — play critical roles in that everyone should commune in causing this rapidly growing epidemic, which results in more than a day, preferably from foods, to help maintain the body's "calcium balmantain the balmantai ed States, mainly among elderly

As one expert told a two-day scientific workshop on osteoporo a supplement, such as calcium carsis at the National Institutes of bonate, that is known to be well-Health here last week, low calcium intake per se is responsible for probably only about 13 percent of the hip fractures in the United States. Nearly all of these fractures occur in the estimated 24 million Americans with osteoporosis.

According to Dr. Steven R.

Cummings of the University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco, the severe decline in estrogens following menopause and a small, thin body build are much more important than calcium deficiency. He said an estimated 10 percent to 20 percent of hip frac- for others who face a higher than tures can be attributed to cigarette smoking, reflecting in part the relative deficiency of estrogen in women who smoke. Other contributing entary, users of drugs like factors include heavy alcohol con- cortisone, those with osteoporosis sumption, lack of physical activity and long-term treatment with corticosteroid drugs like prednisone, menopause, and women who are which suppress the body's immune

A study by Dr. Bruce Ettinger of Creighton University in Omaha the Kaiser Permanente Medical said it is far better to get needed Center in San Francisco indicated calcium from foods, such as dairy that when calcium supplements are products, fish eaten with the bones given along with half the usual and certain green vegetables, such postmenopausal dose of estrogen, as collard greens. "Single-nutrient postmenopausal bone loss is dra- supplements can result in interacmatically reduced and bone mass tions with other nutrients like iron may even increase slightly. Yet, Dr. and actually induce dietary defi-William A. Peck of the Jewish Hos-ciencies," he said. pital at Washington University in percent of postmenopausal women calcium-fortified foods, especially ment therapy.

DUT while estrogen treatment after menopause can slow the inex-orable loss of bone with age, vigorous physical exercise is now the only nonpharmacological means of the more than 700 health profesbuilding up bone after normal bone sionals at the conference, Dr. Riggs growth is completed. Studies by and Dr. Peck said that far more exciting were reports of recently shown that even elderly women can gain bone mass if they start exercising. New bone is formed when "If, for example, we could develop bone are subjected to the protection of of Wisconsin, for example, have bones are subjected to compression a way to treat osteoporosis using

stresses during exercise. several participants noted that calcium supplements are of questionable benefit, except perhaps for the young and very old. For example, according to Dr. B. Lawrence Riggs of the Mayo Clinic in Roch-

sclerosis and Huntington's disease...

ester, Minnesota, increased calci-um intake during the adolescent according to the National Osteopo-rosis Foundation, a co-sponsor of BETHESDA, Maryland — growth spurt and the following 10 the recent conference, only about years results in a heavier and denspharmacies, health food stores and pharmacies, health food stores and growth spurt and the following 10 the recent conference, only about years results in a heavier and densor skeleton that is thought to be voted to research on esteoporosis, a disease that costs the United States.

an estimated \$7 billion to \$10 bil-

Recent developments in cell bi-

ology have made it possible to grow

human bone cells in the laboratory

and to isolate dozens of special

proteins that influence their

growth. For example, Dr. John D. Termine of the National Institute

of Dental Research has isolated identified and cloned several bone

proteins that act to synchronize

bone breakdown and replacement.

AMONG natural coupling

agents that might be useful as treat-

ments to reverse osteoporosis are

skeletal growth factors, prostaglan-

dins and cytokines, Dr. Riggs said.

setts General Hospital in Boston said preliminary studies indicated that parathyroid hormone given in

D can increase the formation of

bone whose loss is involved in ver-

tebral fractures and loss of height

Contrary to the general view of

bone as a static tissue, it is actually quite fluid, constantly being de-

graded and restored. At millions of

remodeling sites throughout the

skeleton, cells called osteoclasts

continually etch away the bone and

into the blood stream. This break-

down is chemically coupled to a rebuilding process in which cells

called osteoblasts create new bone.

The fluidity of bone enables it to

quickly repair injuries and to main-

tain a steady level of calcium in

blood when dietary intake or ab-

sorption are too low. Calcium is

needed in the blood to aid in mus-

cle contractions, maintaining cell

membranes, blood clotting, ab-

sorption of vitamin B12 and activa-

tion of enzymes.

um and bone proteins

nction with activated vitamin

Dr. Robert Neer of the Mar

Most studies have shown that increased calcium intake through diet or supplements in the decade or two after menopause may be of Nonetheless, Dr. Riggs, a co-

chairman of the conference, said ance." For those unable or unwilling to consume enough calciumrich foods, he recommended taking bonate, that is known to be wellabsorbed. After menopause, he and others said calcium consumption should be increased to at least 1,500 milligrams a day, the amount in five eight-ounce glasses of skim milk (whole milk has less calcium and many more calories). Dr. Riggs added that a higher calcium intake might be especially important for the elderly, whose ability to absorb dietary calcium through the intes-

tines is significantly dim Dr. Riggs recommended calcium supplements for people who con-sume little calcium from foods and usual risk of developing osteoporosis: cigarette smokers, heavy alco-hol consumers, people who are sedin the immediate family, women who have undergone premature small and thin.

Dr. Robert P. Heaney of

He and other experts questioned St. Louis, noted that only about 10 the usefulness of the new wave of are now receiving estrogen replace- since few have been tested to determine whether the added calcium can be absorbed by the human

But while calcium intake, estrogen deficiency and other risk fac-tors captured the limelight among discovered bone proteins and other Several participants noted that we wouldn't have to rely on drugs,

IN BRIEF

CHICAGO (WP) - Researchers have made the first rough map of the genes of an entire organism, it was reported this week at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The map, which took 18 months to construct, was an experiment in a

project that would produce a detailed map of all human genes. Scientists

hope the map can help decipher such genetic diseases as multiple

EC Plans to Build Brainy Computer

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Plans to create a super-computer with the functions of a human brain, to meet a Japanese challenge in so-called artificial intelligence, have been announced by the European Commis-

The commission, the European Community's executive body, said it

had asked six EC scientists to work out a program by May for teaching a computer to learn, see, recognize objects and make judgments. The project is called dubbed BRAIN (Basic Research in Adaptive Intelligence

Acid Rain Blamed in Duck Decline

NEW YORK (NYT) - New research shows that acid rain may have

contributed to the mysterious decline of black ducks in the last 30 years and may be causing serious, widespread damage to the breeding grounds

of many other waterfowl, says the Izaak Walton League of America, a

Conservation group.

Although research is preliminary, wildlife biologists familiar with the report said it was the first strong indication that birds were suffering from the adverse effects of acid rain on the wetlands and lakes of eastern North

Hormone May Help in Cancer, AIDS

CHICAGO (UPI) — A major development in the fight against cancer and AIDS may be a genetically engineered protein that can strengthen the immune system, a scientist said.

"We're very excited," said Nicholas Plotnikoff, a neuropharmacologist with Oral Roberts University School of Medicine in Tulsa, Oklahoma. "This drug appears to work and has no toxic side effects at all as far as we

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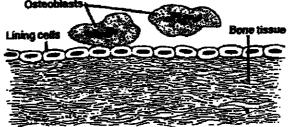
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can determine, which is virtually unheard of."

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...And the Rebuilding Process



Osteoblasts move into newly created bone cavity, above, and begin rebuilding bone, first by producing a collagen framework and then mineralizing it with crystals of calcium and phosphorus. In osteoporosis, less bone is



AIDS: Getting the Answers

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service EW YORK - As ALDS con-N tinues its spread, mounting fear over the epidemic has been matched by persistent confusion over how the virus is transmitted. More than 30,000 cases of ac-

quired immune deficiency syndrome have been reported in the United States since 1981. More than half the patients have died. Most U.S. victims have been homosexual men and intravenous drug abusers. Four percent of cases have been attributed to the spread of the virus through heterosexual intercourse with a member of the known high-risk groups: bisexual men, drug abusers or those infected by contaminated transfusions or blood products. An unknown share

> Q: How does AIDS spread? A: Many studies have documented the spread of the virus to an uninfected person through anal or vaginal intercourse; through ex-changes of blood, such as on contaminated hypodermic needles: from infected mothers to their infants before or during birth, and possibly through breast-feeding of infants.

of the additional 3 percent of cases

with undetermined causes may

have spread through heterosexual

Q: Who is now infected with the AIDS virus?

A: Experts estimate that up to 1.5 million Americans are infected with the AIDS virus. Most are homosexual men and intravenous drug users. A small, perhaps growing portion are men or women who were infected through heterosexua intercourse with a drug user or bisexual man. Anyone who has had sexual relations with a homosexual or bisexual man in the last decade. or who has used an unsterile needle to take drugs in the same period, is

Q: How can a person tell if he or she is infected with the AIDS virus?

ence of AIDS virus antibodies.

fected with the virus will develop white blood cells that the virus in-A: Scientists believe that infec-

tion persists for life. Only with time will they learn what proportion of virus carriers go on to develop AIDS. The Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta estiof carriers will develop AIDS within five years of infection.

Q: Are some types of sexual in-tercourse more dangerous than

A: Experts believe that AIDS spreads more readily in anal intercourse than in vaginal intercourse because anal sex often involves breaks in rectal tissues. Studies suggest that the receptive partner in anal sex is at greater risk. Studies also have shown that AIDS can soread through vaginal intercourse.

Q: What is the risk of spreading the virus from a single act of vagi-nal intercourse with an infected

A: Precise data is lacking. From indirect evidence, federal scientists judge the risk of transmission in a single encounter to be low. But studies suggest that the virus may pass more easily among people who have had gonorrhea, genital herpes or other sexually transmitted diseases, perhaps as a result of open is extremely low.

A: A blood test detects the pres- sores in the skin of the genital area and the presence there of larger O: What proportion of those in- than usual numbers of the types of

Q: Can the virus spread through

A. Federal epidemiologists suspect that it can because the virus is present in semen and vaginal secretions and thus might enter the cells mates that 20 percent to 30 percent of the body through cuts or mucous membranes in the mouth or throat.

> Q: Is it dangerous to kiss an infected person?

A: Minute amounts of the AIDS virus have been found in the saliva of some virus carriers, but no cases of transmission by kissing have been documented.

Q: Do condoms protect against the spread of the virus? A: Laboratory studies show that the virus cannot pass through condoms, and they are believed to offer a high degree of protection. However, condoms are not fool-proof.Because the virus may be present in men's pre-ejaculation emissions and in vaginal secretions. experts recommend that condoms be used throughout the sex act.

Q: Are blood transfusions and blood products safe?

A: Now, because of rigorous testing of donated blood, the risk of AIDS infection from a transfusion

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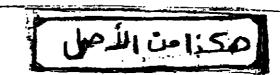
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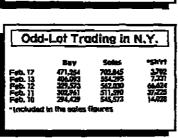
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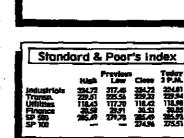




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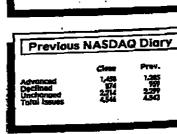
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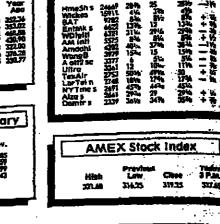




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AMEX Most Actives

Dow Battling Profit-Takers not to say that people couldn't take a few profits

NEW YORK - The New York Stock Exhange was narrowly higher late Wednesday in heavy trading, holding at record levels despite The Dow Jones industrial average, which

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at

umped a record 54.14 points Tuesday, was up 1.55 to 2,239.03 at 3 P.M. Gainers led losers by less than an 8-7 ratio. Volume at 3 P.M. was about 195.3 million shares, up from 152.1 million in the like period Tuesday. Prices were lower in active trading of Ameri-

can Stock Exchange issues. A surge of buying occurred at the opening Wednesday, following a day in which nearly every closely watched market gauge finished at an all-time high. Profit taking trimmed a 20-point midmorning advance, and sell programs belped knock the market into the minus co

by early afternoon. However, the wild volatility that many analysts expected did not materialize. Losses were imited by the steady flow of cash that still wants to get into equities, they said. The market returned to plus territory by late afternoon. "The day was reasonably orderly," said Edward Shopkorn, partner in charge of institu-tional equities at Mabon Nagent & Co. "This is

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in here but generally, the market has been acting terrifically." Raioh Bloch, senior vice president and chief market analyst at Raymond, James & Asso-ciates in St. Petersburg, Florida, said Japanese

investment money and individual retirement account contributions were helping to fuel the "The market paused early last week and took needed rest," Mr. Bloch said. "But since Tuesday, the big institutional dollars — both domestic and foreign — are flowing fast and furiously." He said that another "fast dose" of

profit-taking was due, but he said he detected no signs that the market was nearing the end of its climb. Texaco was the most active NYSE-listed issue, ahead slightly. It had been in retreat since a Texas state appeals court upheld all but \$2 billion of Pennzoil's \$11.1 billion judgment against Texaco last week. Pennzoil was down %

Among blue chips, AT&T and IBM, General Motors and General Electric were slightly low-er. Sears and Eastman Kodak were ahead. Carter-Wallace was down 161/4 to 133 after E.F. Hutton's drug analyst, Lynne Pauls, low-ered her short-term opinion of the stock from attractive to neutral.

Federal Express was gaining Goldman, Sachs reportedly put the stock on its buy list. On the Amex, active issues included Home Shopping Network and Wickes, both lower, and BAT Industries, which was gaining.

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WALL STREET WATCH

'Mechanical' Index Funds **Edge Out Savvy Managers**

By ANISE C. WALLACE

New York Times Service EW YORK - The Standard & Poor's 500 index has shamed many money managers since 1983. For each of the past four years, the majority of them has failed to do better than the popularly followed index. Corporate executives who hire money managers to run their pension funds, said Byron R. Wien, investment strategist at Morgan, Stanley & Co., "have lost confidence in the profession."

That may be only a slight exaggeration. But growing numbers of investors have gotten fed up with money managers and have poured billions into index funds, which are mechanically invested pools designed simply to match the performance of a stock index.

These "passive" funds explod-

ed from \$1 billion 10 years ago to \$60 billion in 1984. By the end of last year, more than \$150 billion was invested in index funds with Bankers Trust, Wells Fargo Invest-ment Advisors and Mellon Capital Management, to name

But investors must brace for a slalom when the overall market slumps.

a few of the largest managers.

And the S&P is not the only game in town. Funds indexed to smaller stocks, international securities and bonds are becoming popular. "We think there will be large growth in international and bond indexing," said Rick Nelson, the vice president at Bankers Trust who oversees \$25 billion in index funds. Bankers Trust recently started an index fund for wealthy individuals.

Index funds have two main advantages. They provide investors with a broadly diversified way to participate in the stock market. And they do so at a cheaper cost, with lower brokerage commissions because they are not actively traded.

An investor in the Vanguard Index Trust, offered by the Vanguard Group of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, for example, pays roughly 0.28 percent of invested assets in management fees, while the average professionally managed equity mutual fund charges almost four times that amount.

Small investors can get into index funds for as little as perhaps \$250, although some funds have minimums ranging into the thousands. Costs vary: Some funds are no-load, or commissionless; others charge stiff up-front fees.

NDEX FUNDS have their limitations. Because passive funds are virtually unmanaged, their performance will mirror the moods and swings of the stock market. In a soaring bull market such as Wall Street has experienced for more than four years, index funds make many professionals look bad. But investors have to be prepared for a frightening - and expensive - downhill slalom when the overall market slumps. In a level market, a savvy professional money manager who can pick good stocks from the bad may be a better bet for an investor.

Still, based on their performance for 1986, many professionals may lose even more clients to index funds. Last year, the median equity fund measured by SEI Corp., one of the largest organizations that measures the performance of institutional money managers, climbed in value by only 16.7 percent. The S&P 500 rose 18.7 percent, beating out more than 67 percent of the managers surveyed by SEI, said Keith McDowell, vice president

or marketing services at the Wayne, Pennsylvania, firm.

Most of the growth in index funds has been fueled by the
oillions of dollars from the large corporate and public pension funds managed by such giants as International Business Maenines Corp., Exxon Corp. and the state of New York, But individuals have jumped on the bandwagon as well. With \$612 multion in assets, the S&P index fund offered by Vanguard is the oldest and largest; it now has 17,000 investors.

Vanguard's growth has attracted a number of competitors, and investors now can choose index funds matched to a variety of indexes. For instance, small-stock index funds and international

index funds have become popular in recent months.

Dimensional Fund Advisors in Santa Monica, California, sells three specialty index funds: a small-stock fund that buys the lower fifth, measured by capitalization, of the stocks on the New See INDEX, Page 13

Currency Rates

To Buy Oil Firm Seeks Control of Foreign Concern

Greece

ATHENS — Greece's Socialist government said Wednesday that it was planning legislation to take a controlling interest in a joint Cana-dian, U.S. and West German oil and gas consortium operating in

the north Aegean Sea. The surprise decision comes at a time when Greece is seeking to at-tract more foreign investment to

The industry and energy minister, Sakis Peponis, said the Aegean oil fields were of "particular strategic importance" to Greece.

Mr. Peponis said a draft bill was being prepared and the consor-tium, North Aegean Petroleum Co., had three months to present its case. The bill would then be submitted to Parliament

Oil industry sources said the consortium's leader. Dennison Mines Ltd. of Canada, would not willingly sell its interest to the

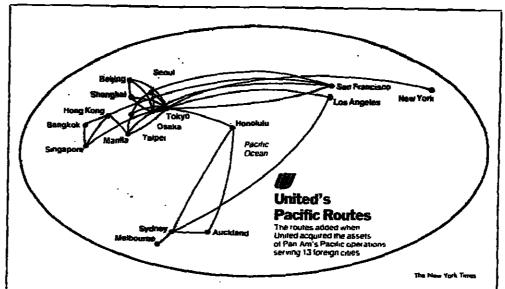
Mr. Peponis said that if the government had to expropriate the shares, full compensation at mar-

ket prices would be paid. The energy minister described as "colonial" the contract signed be-tween North Aegean Petroleum and the former conservative administration in 1975.

Dennison holds a 68.75 percent stake in North Aegean Petroleum.
Hellenic Oil, a subsidiary of Fluor
Corp., holds 14.06 percent, Wintershall AG, a unit of BASF AG, 12.5
percent and White Shield Corp. of ulsa, Oklahoma, 4.7 percent

The consortium exports about one-half of the average 1 million metric tons of crude oil the Prinos field produces annually. The other half is purchased by the Greek state in U.S. dollars.

The government says the con-tract with the company means that Greece can save only 2.5 percent on its energy bill in foreign exchange.



United Flies Into Trouble in Pacific But After Changes, Airline Asks Passengers for 2d Chance

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — When United Airlines took over the Pacific routes of Pan American World Airways a year ago, it seemed poised to shake up and eventually dominate the far-flung and lucrative market in Asian air

Established carriers there were apprehensive at the entry of a competitor with so vast a domestic network and such consider-

So far, the fears have proved to be unfounded. United, the sec-ond-largest U.S. carrier after Texas Air, stumbled badly in taking over the routes.

A rash of flight delays and cancellations sent demanding business travelers, who are the backbone of the Pacific routes. to rivals such as Northwest Orient and Japan Air Lines. And competitors have accused Unit-ed of taking a smug approach to its new territory, leaving it un-prepared for the problems that arise in flying such long routes. Contrary to expectations,

United did not make an operating profit on its Pacific division in 1986. It does, however, expect a profit this year. Executives concede that it has taken most of a year to improve service enough that United can

feel confident about approach-

UAL Inc. to Change Name to Allegis Corp.

NEW YORK - UAL Inc., parent of United Airlines, will change its name to Allegis Corp., an identity management consult-ing firm, Lippincott & Margu-

lies, amounced Wednesday.

It said that UAL wanted the change because it had been per-ceived exclusively as an airline rather than as a diversified travel service company. UAL also owns Hertz Corp., the car rental company, Westin Hotels, Hilton International Inc. and Apollo computer reservation services.

ing the passengers who went away. It will offer special services intended to appeal to busi-ness travelers: United concierges will meet first-class passengers before and after flights to assist them with luggage and customs checks, and will escort them to first-class lounges at its five gate-way cities in the United States and its 13 Pacific destinations.

The airline will also provide special tags for international travelers' luggage on domestic flights to ensure that those bags will be removed first, helping flyers to make connections. It is also upgrading its in-flight

service by adding an extra flight attendant on its 747-SPs, and will replace plates, pillows and other accessories with new items that match the cabin decor.

Donald C. Moonjian, a Unit-ed senior vice president and the general manager of the Pacific division, said United had greatly improved its performance by last fall, but decided to wait until this month before trying to persuade Pacific travelers to give it a sec-

"The last thing we want is to bring them back and do the same thing and have them disappear again," he said in an interview at United's Chicago headquarters. Mr. Moonjian has also begun a tour to inspect the Pacific opera-

"We had a double hit," Mr. Moonjian said, referring to maintenance problems United encountered with Pan Am's aging Pacific fleet, and to the havoc those problems caused in flight

Of the airplanes United acquired from Pan Am, he said, Il Boeing SP-747s, six Lockheed L-1011s and a McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30 had more deferred maintenance items than the carrier's own fleet of more than 360

United had allocated \$20 million to bring the aircraft up to its See UNITED, Page 13

Guinness Names 2 Officials Amid **Share Inquiry**

By Warren Getler LONDON - Guinness PLC named a new chief executive and

ming from a government investiga-tion into alleged share manipula-tion at the British brewing company.

The development investiga-new labels. Demand for the Distill-ers brand recently has been flat Mr. Julien, a former chief finan-cial officer at Midland Bank PLC.

company.

The appointment as chief executive of Anthony Tennant, 56, who

Guinness look excellent. is currently the deputy chief executive of the British consumer goods group Grand Metropolitan Pi.C., have made errors in how they was not unexpected.

But the naming of Michael Ju-lien, the deputy chief executive of the troubled Eurotunnel consortium, to the new post of managing director for finance came as a surprise. Mr. Julien and Mr. Tennant will assume their duties on March

Mr. Tennant is filling one of the two top posts left vacant when Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chairman and chief executive. was fired last month.

Mr. Saunders oversaw the com-pany's £2.7 billion (\$4.1 billion) takeover last year of Distillers Co., the whisky maker.

Guinness, which is being investigated by the Department of Trade and Industry, has admitted arranging for the repurchase of its stock to boost its share price and make its successful takeover offer for Distillers more attractive than a rival bid from Argyll Group PLC.

Guinness named Sir Norman MacFarlane, a Scottish industrialist, as chairman shortly after Mr. Saunder's dismissal with the aim of separating the roles of chairman and chief executive.

"Everybody expected Guinness would name a new chief executive" and that Mr. Tennant would be chosen, said Victor MacColl, a beverage analyst with the London brokerage Kleinwort Grieveson Secu-

"But they've gone further in naming a managing director for fi-nance," he said, "Now Guinness has quite a lot of depth in its management. Since the time Saunders had gone, Guinness appeared to be the proverbial chicken without its

Mr. Julien's position is a new one at Guinness. That appointment follows the resignation last month from Guinness's board of Olivier Roux, a consultant who was responsible for financial strategy and Bain and Co.

named a new chief executive and top financial officer Wednesday, filling gaps left by dismissals stem-

said that financial prospects at The strategic vision at Guinness was right, despite those who may

achieved it," he said. Mr. Julien had been viewed as a critical financial fraison for the Anglo-French project to build a tun-

nel across the English Channel. His departure from the struggling Eurotunnel consortium, the third by a key British executive, could further erode investor confidence in the project, according to

market observers.

A new co-chairman for the British arm of the Eurotunnel project is expected to be appointed Friday.

Housing Starts Slipped 0.1% in U.S. in January

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - Construction of homes and apartments edged down 0.1 percent in January, the U.S. govern-ment reported Wednesday. The Commerce Department

said housing was started at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.806 million units, compared with a December rate of .808 million units.

The small January change followed a big 10.4 percent jump in construction starts in December, the best monthly performance in a year. The December advance had been partly attributed to unusually mild eather, which had allowed builders to do more work.

For all of 1986, construction rose 3.7 percent to the highest housing industry enjoyed the lowest home mortgage rates of this decade. Analysis are predicting that construction will decline slightly this year.

Japanese Increasing Their Stake in Hong Kong The Japanese banks are using

By Patrick L. Smith national Herald Tribune HONG KONG - When the number of American residents here surpassed the British population of

13,500 not long ago, much fuss was made about the phenomenon.

Hong Kong is changing, local commentators said, shedding the final vestiges of its colonial identity as the year when the British territory reverts to Chinese sovereignty

Hong Kong is changing, but it is far from certain that the Americans will outnumber the Japanese once the Chinese flag is hoisted in 1997.

Feb. 18

Driven chiefly by the rising value of the yen, Japanese banks, manufacturers, builders and retailers are committing themselves to Hong Kong more aggressively than any other group of foreign investors. Of the 10 foreign bank licenses granted by Hong Kong last year, for example, five went to Japanese

applicants. This, with the with- the stock market, and they acmade the 25 Japanese banks that last year in the property scene. foreign group in the territory.

drawal of two U.S. institutions, counted for much of the buoyancy have branch offices here the largest New commitments by Japanese manufacturers, which have long Although their deposit bases are run a distant second to American

The Japanese will dominate this market by 1988. The weak among us will simply be driven out of business.1

Daniel Koo, Retail Management Association

Hong Kong banking system's \$200 billion in total assets.

Japanese businesses have similarly come to dominate the market for large construction projects and department-store retailing. They

DIW reported Wednesday that

the economy declined by a real 0.5

It predicted that the economy

The DIW's results were bleaker

would continue to contract in the

than the provisional figures reported recently by the Bundesbank,

which said that the economy had stagnated in the last quarter of 1986.

DIW noted that incoming orders

had declined sharply in recent months and said that activity in the construction industry had fallen to

DIW predicted that GNP would fall by a real I percent in the first

quarter from the fourth quarter of 1986 and show a year-on-year in-crease of only 1.5 percent.

an extremely low level.

cent on a year-on-year basis.

first three months of this year.

small, Japanese banks and finan- companies here, have risen only cial institutions are now believed to modestly so far. But they are exaccount for as much as half of the pected to grow more than threefold over the next year, according to government officials.

Japan's cumulative investment in Hong Kong industry, which is concentrated in the electronics sector, currently totals about \$420 million, compared with \$725 million have emerged as major players in

for American companies. "For the short term, at least," said Ian Howard, an analyst in Hong Kong's Industry Department, "it looks as though Japan will overtake the United States by a least up."

long way."
Ali of these developments have been powered in part by the yen's dramatic rise over the past 15 months, which made production at home more expensive and expanded the yen's role as an international

percent in the fourth quarter of 1986 from the July-to-September period, although it rose by 2.3 per-The higher Japanese profile in Hong Kong, although concentrat-ed in banking and services, is contributing to a basic change in the structure of the economy. With the changeover to Chinese

control a decade away, many analysts expect mainland and foreign

Mr. Koo hopes investment to play a much more important role relative to local capital than it has traditionally.

surpluses into Southeast Asian nations. But they are also following domestic clients here and using Hong Kong to build up their activities on the mainland. "Developing business in China is the primary motivation for us," said Shunji Matsumoto, an execu-tive at Hokkaido Takushoku Bank

Hong Kong in part to recycle a portion of Japan's massive trade

Ltd. "But we also see Hong Kong as a Southeast Asian financial center, since Singapore's position seems to be weakening." To avert the disruption of the local market, officials said, Hong Kong recently reached an informal agreement with Japan's Finance

Ministry to regulate the influx. Such disruption is already evident in other sectors. Foreign construction companies, of which the Japanese are the largest group, ac-count for almost half of about \$900 million worth of contracts awarded

annually by the government. Expanding from a modest presence several years ago, multina-tional chain outlets such as Yaohan, Sogo and Mitsukoshi are izing Hong Kong's retail

Japanese retailers are appealing principally to Hong Kong's burgeoning middle class, filling a gap between the Chinese emporiums and the scattering of stores that appeal mostly to Europeans.

The Japanese will dominate this

market by 1988," said Daniel Koo, president of the Hong Kong Retail Management Association. weak among us will simply be driv-Mr. Koo hopes that stiff new

competition from the Japanese will benefit his industry by increasing

Weekly net asset value

18th interest period has been fixed at 64%.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on February 13, 1987: U.S. \$172.82

CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE - C.C.C.E.

U.S. \$50,000.000,—Floating Rate Notes due 1998 Unconditionually guaranteed by the French State

Bondholders are hereby informed that the rate applicable for the

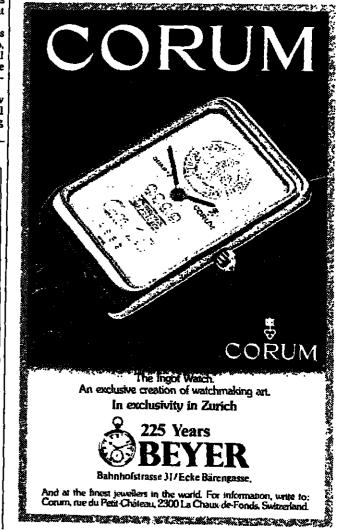
Coupon no 18 will be payable as from August 13th, 1987 at the price

The Fiscal Agent
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS - LUXEMBOURG

of U.S.\$34,25 equivalent to an interest of 181 days covering the period from February 13th, 1987 to August 12th, 1987 inclusive.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam



Bonn's Economy May Grow Less Than 2%, Institute Says Reuters stitutes had forecast 3 percent growth for 1987 in a report last

West German economy may be markedly lower this year than was forecast as recently as December, two independent research institutes reported Wednesday. The independent economic re-

search institutes DIW of Berlin and

IFO of Munich blamed the slower growth on the dollar's dramatic decline against the Deutsche mark, which has damaged West Germany's vital export sector. 1FO revised its forecast for gross national product for all of 1987 to slightly below 2 percent from the 2

to 2.5 percent it forecast in December. GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments.

1FO said that growth in 1987 would be carried by domestic demand alone and that exports would stagnate.
West Germany's five leading in-

ADVERTISEMENT SONY CORPORATION (CDRs)

The undersigned announces the Annual Report 1986 of Sony Corporation will be available in Amster

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam Ronerdam Bank N.V. Bank Mees & Hope NV, Kas-Associatie N.V. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY

COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 16th February 1987 MITSUI & CO., LTD. (CDRs)

The undersigned appounces that the Semi-Annual Report for the period April-September 1986 of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. will be available in Algement Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Ronerdam Bank N.V.,

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.Y.

Amsterdam, 16th February 1987.

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the Badrutt's Palace in St Moritz

HARRY WINSTON

Rare jewels of the world

NEW YORK GENÈVE PARIS MONTE-CARLO BEVERLY HILLS

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Feb. 18

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EDS to Provide

At Fixed Prices

United Press Internation

DALLAS - Electronic Data

Systems Corp. said Wednesday that it had signed its largest

financial industry contract, a

five-year, fixed-price transac-

tion with General Motors Ac-

Neither GMAC nor EDS,

which also is a subsidiary of General Motors Corp., would

reveal the contract's value. But

analysts said it could be worth

The contract, which could be

Analysts said that the con-

long-term fixed-price contracts it has with non-GM clients.

DB Reports

Stable Net in

Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG - The Lux-

embourg subsidiary of Deutsche

Bank AG, West Germany's largest

commercial bank, reported

Wednesday that its net profit was unchanged last year at 35.7 million

Deutsche marks (\$19.6 million un-

der current exchange rates). Deutsche Bank Compagnie Fin-

ancière Luxembourg said its business volume fell 5 percent to 24.12

billion DM last year from DM 25.65 billion DM in 1985, mainly

because of the dollar's decline

Ulrich Weiss, the managing

board chairman of Deutsche Bank

Luxembourg, said that operating

earnings were "around 300 million

the good results of 1985,"

country, he said.

DM and were commensurate with

The 35.7 million DM profit for

1986 will be channeled into re-

serves, Mr. Weiss said. The remain-

der of operating earnings will be

placed in reserves for country risk,

or the risk of lending funds or mak-

ing an investment in a particular

licy of strengthening risk reserves,

which, given debt risks in some

countries and the still unsolved

debt crisis, is of even more critical

importance than before," he said.

short-term credits, particularly

also contributed to the lower business volume in 1986, Mr. Weiss

A decline in the demand for

We're continuing with our po-

against other major currencies.

\$500 million to \$1 billion.

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ITT Turned to Profit in 4th Quarter

The Associated Press NEW YORK — ITT Corp. reported Wednesday a \$102 million
net profit or \$3.23 a share, was a 68
percent improvement over \$294
munications through the sale of the
business to Alcatel NV, a joint venimprovement over \$294
munications through the sale of the
business to Alcatel NV, a joint venimprovement over \$294 net profit for the fourth quarter of to sell digital phone switches in the United States.

For all of 1986, ITT earned \$494 million despite negative tax effects of the sale of its telecommunications operations to a French-controlled joint venture, Alcatel NV, in which ITT holds a minority stake.

ITT, the New York-based conglomerate whose holdings include insurance and financial services, Sheraton hotels, timberland and factories, said its quarterly profit of

Fiat Seeks 100%

Of Hesston Corp.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche

board of Hession Corp., a farm-

equipment maker that is major-

ity-owned by Fiat SpA, ap-proved Wednesday a full

takeover of the company by the

Italian industrial group.

The decision is subject to

shareholder approval at a meet-ing April 28. Each Hesston

common share would be ex-

changed for \$4 in cash and each

\$1.60 convertible preferred share for \$12.50 under Fiar's offer, valued at \$10 million. Fiat is also involved in farm

machinery Fiat Trattori SpA.

of the U.S. agricultural economy, reported Wednesday a loss of \$42.9 million for 1986, after a 1985 loss of \$18.8 million.

Hesston, hurt by the decline

HESSTON, Kansas - The

1986, reversing a year-earlier loss
Revenue, restated to exclude discrimination operations, rose 14.3 cash and transferred \$800 million in debt onto the venture's books. million, or \$1.89 a share, in 1985, state-owned Cie. Générale d'Elecpercent in the fourth quarter to 54.8 billion from \$4.2 billion. Of ITT said the sale lessened fourth

> from \$2.3 billion. \$9.8 billion, up from \$8.1 billion. "Our 1986 operating perfor-

mance was better than our expecta-tions," said Rand V. Araskog, ITT lion in the fourth quarter of 1985. original core business of telecom- the last quarter.

ITT said the sale lessened fourththat total, insurance and finance quarter income by \$98 million berevenue made up \$2.6 billion, up cause a provision for U.S. taxes more than offset a "substantial" Revenue for all of 1986 rose 18.3 pretax gain. ITT had to pay heavy percent to \$17.4 billion from \$14.7 taxes at the time of the transfer billion a year earlier. Of this, insurbecause earnings retained over the ance and finance revenue made up years by ITT's foreign telecommunications operations had not previously been subjected to taxation in the United States.

The 1985 decision to withdraw \$102 million, or 66 cents a share, chairman and chief executive. from the digital switching business contrasted with a loss of \$15 milIn 1986, ITT withdrew from its

Nippon Kokan Plans to Slash Jobs, 5th Steel Firm to Do So

TOKYO - Nippon Kokan KK, Japan's second-largest steelmaker, said Wednesday it would cut its work force by nearly 24 percent. It is the fifth Japanese steel company

The company, which is expecting to report a loss at the end of its fiscal year, said it would cut 7,000 jobs over three years.

The announcement brings to 43,000 the number of jobs that the five major steelmakers are planning to cut, an estimated 25 percent of their total work force.

Nippon steel Corp., the world's largest steelmaker, said last Friday that it would close four furnaces, cut production capacity by 29 per-cent, and eliminate 41 percent, or 19,000, of its jobs in the steel sector

been hit by the strength of the yen, which has risen by about 60 percent against the dollar since September 1985, and by tougher competition from South Korea. A stronger yen makes Japanese products more expensive abroad. The five biggest Japanese steel

producers reported a combined loss of \$1.2 billion in the first half of the April-March fiscal year. As other steelmakers have done, Nippon Kokan pledged not to fire workers, but to eliminate jobs

through attrition and transferring workers into new business fields. The company has a total of 30,000 workers, 20,000 in its steel

division, which would be reduced by 6,000 people; 3,000 in its shipbuilding division, which would be reduced by 1,000, and others in new diversified areas.

COMPANY NOTES

American Can Co. told the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission it has acquired 2.63 million shares of Lomas and Nettleton Financial Corp., or 9.2 percent of the common stock outstanding. American Can said it spent \$73.7 million on its investment stake

(UPI, Reuters)

in the mortgage banking concern.

Argyll Group PLC said it received applications for 187.5 million new shares, or 96.6 percent of the shares offered in connection with its proposed purchase of Safeway Food Stores Ltd. for £681 million (about \$1.04 billion). The balance will be taken up by institu-

Becor Western Inc., a Milwaukee-based mining equipment manufacturer, will become a private com-pany through a \$238 million leveraged buyout after the sale of its aerospace unit to Lucas Industries for \$115 million to \$120 million.

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd., of Australia, said its 47-percent-owned retail affiliate, Waltons Bond Ltd., is selling all its retailing activities to the private Melbourne-based Venture Stores (Retailers) Pty. No price

British Airways PLC said it would suspend its Baltiservice Itom Adell 1. 17 denationalized airline said the move would allow it to further 4.9 percent.

strengthen its service in 14 other U.S. gateway cities.

New Issue

with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission on its bid for the fibers and chemical company. The current offer

would have expired Tuesday.

Manufacturers Hanover Corp. is eliminating about 150 middle management and 50 clerical positions in its

Olivetti SpA of Italy is launching a new portable personal computer on international markets. The M-15 is smaller than a briefcase, weighs less than 6 kilos [about 13 pounds] and can run all market-standard

personal computer programs. Sales will begin in Brit-ain, at £1,295 (about \$1,980). Phillips Petroleum Co. plans to boost capital spending by 12 percent to \$730 million in 1987. Spending on exploration and production, representing about half of the budget, will be roughly the same as in 1986.

Security Pacific Corp.'s merger discussions with Westamerica Bancorporation, based in San Rafael, California, have ended, Westamerica said, as no agreement could be reached within a reasonable time. In September, Los Angeles-based Security Pacific bought options on 9.9 percent of Westamerica's com-

Texas instruments inc. announced agreements to Hoechst AG of West Germany is again extending its tender offer for all shares of Celanese Corp. of the United States, until Friday, while it continues talks bishi Electric Corp. through 1990.

Said. But that drop was softened by an increase in money market business with other banks, he added.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Salomon Officer to Join Trammell

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune

Raymond L. Golden has resigned as chief financial officer at Salomon Brothers Inc. to join Trammell Crow Co., the Dallasbased real estate furn. Mr. Golden, 49, will be a senior

partner and will open an investment banking office in New York for Trammell Crow. Things are going on in real es-

tate that I had an interest in," Mr. Golden told The New York Times, "and this gives me a chance to pursue them with the largest real estate company in America." Mr. Golden, a New York native, went to work for Salomon Brothers in 1962 in its statistical department

after graduation from City College extended to 10 years, calls for EDS to provide data processin New York and the Wharton ing, telecommunications and School, the University of Pennsylvania's business school. As manag-ing director of Salomon Brothers' systems development services regional office in Dallas from 1978 to 1983, Mr. Golden met many tract was a significant step in EDS's efforts to bring its GM operations under the same Trammell Crow executives.

Trammell Crow describes itself as operating 200 million square feet (about 19 million square meters) of commercial space, 65,000 apart-ment units, 26 hotels, 13 hospitals, 4 million square feet of public distribution facilities and more than 5

Trammeli Crow said Mr. Golden would participate in the overall leadership of the company, focusng on real estate finance.

Banco di Roma has promoted Giovanni Beneduci from deputy head of its New York branch to head of the branch and executive vice president for North America. In 25 years with Banco di Roma, Mr. Beneduci, 42, has served in Africa, the Middle East and Brazil. He replaces Nicola Stock, 49, who is moving to Rome to become deputy general manager for interna-tional operations.

Esprit, a San Francisco-based sportswear company, has named Corrado Federico president and chief operating officer, a new post.
Mr. Federico, 46, had been president of Esprit Sport, a company division. Doug Tompkins remains Esprit's chief executive and has the added title of chairman. Mr. Tompkins and his wife. Susie Tompkins, a designer, began the sportswear company as Esprit de

children's clothing, accessories and

Corp. in 1970. In 1984, the compamy was reorganized into separate divisions for dresses, sportswear,

ters. It is privately held by 200 eight franchises in the United partners and has about 5.000 em- States and 77 shops in department States and 77 shops in department stores throughout the country.

Midland Montagu Capital Markets Inc. of New York, U.S. finan-cial services subsidiary of Midland Bank PLC of London, has appointed Donald E. Maude to the newly created post of chief economist and research director. He will be based in San Francisco, where Midland Montagu's trading branch for U.S. government securities is located. Mr. Maude previously was chief economist for Refco Partners, com-

modities traders, in New York.

Ford Europe has recruited Didier Maitret, sales director at Ford France since 1983, as operations manager for southern Europe, Mr. Maitret, 40, succeeds Henrik Nenzen, who has been appointed chief of Ford Norway. Mr. Maitret in turn will be succeeded at Ford France by Thierry Dombreval, 40, a 14-year veteran of Ford France, who most recently has been run- man. Pegasus also appointed Stanning utility vehicle sales for Ford Europe in Britain,

Pegasus Gold Inc. of Spokane. Washington, said its board ap-pointed James Foreman to chief executive officer in addition to his duties as president. He succeeds tee in December to ascertain Hobard Tenness, who has retired as whether loans made to certain offi-

Chemical Shifts Its Management

NEW YORK - Chemical New York Corp. realigned management responsibilities and titles Wednesday with a new four-man corporate office. Previously, Chemical had three presidents. Now it has one, Thomas Johnson, 46, who will be the No. 2 officer under the chairman and chief execu-tive, Walter V. Shipley, 51, Mr. Johnson will run corporate and

institutional business. Robert J. Callander, 56, previously a president becomes vice chairman in charge of consumer and midsize business. Richard S. Simmons, 58, remains a vice chairman for legal matters. The third president, Robert Lipp, resigned last year.

ton R. Bennett as general counsel, succeeding Milton Zink, who re-signed Mr. Zink was succeeded by Stanton R. Bennett as chief legal counsel, secretary and director. The company brought in a commitmillion square feet of market cen-shoes. Esprit owns seven stores and chief executive officer and chair-cers complied with its regulations.

If Texaco Eyes Bankruptcy, Will Pennzoil Blink?

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service
DALLAS — The threat of a bankruptcy by Texaco Inc. may be the most compell reason for Pennzoil Co. to lower its demands and accept a settlement soon in their landmark three-year legal battle, according to lawyers close to the case.

The threat, first expressed after a jury ruled against Texaco in November 1985, became a concern again last week when a Texas appellate court upheld a ruling that Texaco pay \$8.53 billion in damages, plus interest, to

In a bankruptcy. Pennzoil would be Texaco's largest creditor. But in the end Pennzoil would probably receive less than total victory

in the courts would bring, the lawyers said. For Texaco — which at \$35.3 billion in assets is four times larger than Penn Central Corp., the biggest company ever to enter Chapter 11 proceedings — bankruptcy would all but eliminate \$8.5 billion in current market value, provoke a number of stockholder lawsuits and threaten the survival of hundreds of small suppliers.

It would also enmesh thousands of suppliers and creditors worldwide. Bankruptcy talks might take three years or more, and \$20 billion in Texaco debts might not be settled until sometime after 1995.

After last week's ruling, both sides said they were open to negotiations but blamed each other for past failures. No settlement talks have taken place since the appellate court ruling last Thursday, according to Joseph D. Jamail, a Pennzoil lawyer.

Another factor increases the likelihood of a settlement soon. In October, Pennzoil reorganized into four separate business lines, a move that would enable it to spin off its exploration and production unit quickly if a settlement could be reached. J. Hugh Liedtke, Pennzoil's chairman and chief executive, "is sitting on his side of the table with all buttons ready to be pushed," said Marc D. Cohen, an analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co. Moreover, Mr. Liedtke had his 65th birth-

day this month, a factor that may make him less willing than Texaco's new top executives to continue dueling into the next decade. Texaco's chief executive, James W. Kinnear, is 58, and Alfred C. Decrane Jr., its chairman,

Viewed this way, a Texaco offer of proven oil reserves would have appeal for Pennzoil, especially with oil prices widely expected to rise to up to \$28 a barrel by 1990. The question is, what would Pennzoil accept?

Baine P. Kerr, a retired Pennzoil executive and its negotiator with Texaco, said Mr. Liedtke was opposed to any deal that would put Pennzoil employees under Texaco management. He added, though, that Mr. Liedtke was amenable to creating a new company owned by Pennzoil shareholders with assets contributed from both Pennzoil and Texaco.

Analysts said Pennzoil wanted a tax-free transfer of Texaco reserves. Yet, if Texaco agreed to much more than \$1 billion, its market value would plunge, increasing its vulnerability to a takeover.

Texaco is said to have offered reserves worth as much as \$1.5 billion, while Pennzoil

is believed to be holding out for close to \$3 billion. Mr. Kinnear said last week that Texaco's offers included giving Pennzoil the right to buy the I billion barrels of oil Pennzoil sought in its merger deal with Getty Oil Co., but no price was mentioned. Mr. Liedtke has characterized past Texaco offers as "silly."

Texaco also has a public-policy element in its bankruptcy brinkmanship. By raising the specter of bankruptcy, Texaco appears to be attempting to arouse political pressure against the Texas judiciary. The Texas Supreme Court, to which Tex-

aco has vowed to appeal, cannot reduce the award. It can only reverse the decision and order a retrial if it agrees with Texaco's position that New York law was misapplied by the lower courts.

Texaco's prospects for relief from the U.S. Supreme Court are also uncertain. In trying to persuade the Supreme Court to take the case, Texaco likely would argue it did not receive a fair hearing in Texas, that New York law was misapplied and that, if the Texas decision stood, it would have a "chilling effect" on interstate commerce.

The court is expected to rule by midsummer on Pennzoil's bid to remove a federal court order that let Texaco pursue its appeals in Texas without posting a \$12 billion bond.

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Rest of Africa Gulf States, Asia	\$	550	300	165	1.64	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

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Dollar Up; Eyes Are on Capitol Hill

LONDON - The dollar rose Wednesday in quiet European trading, spurred by short-covering before congressional testimony Thursday by key U.S. monetary officials, dealers said.

The dollar closed at 1.8275 Deutsche marks in London, up more than a plennig from Tuesday's close of 1.8140 DM, and at 153.85 Japanese yen, above 153.23 on

Tuesday.
The U.S. currency rose in London to 1.5493 Swiss francs, from 1.5327 (rancs, and to 6.0900 French francs, a five centimes above 6.0400 on Tuesday.

The only major currency to strengthen against the dollar was the British pound, which was lifted by political factors and favorable economic data. The pound closed at \$1.5325 in London, a slight firming from Tuesday's \$1.5310.

Dealers said the market was cagerly awaiting testimony by the Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker. before separate Senate committees for any indications about U.S. policy toward the dollar. In the past, Mr. Volcker has

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warned against the inflationary and budgetary effects of a rapid [all in the exchange rate of the dollar. Recent comments by Mr. Baker, however, have been interpreted in the markets as suggesting that the dollar could fall further.

Trading could be volatile Thursday, one dealer said.

The market also would be watching the release on Thursday of revised figures for U.S. gross national product in the fourth quarter, dealers said. The data may, they said, be overshadowed by the congressional testimony unless it diverges

widely from expectations. The growth in GNP, which measures goods and services produced by an economy, is expected to be 1.8 to 2.0 percent. GNP growth for the quarter had been put at 1.7 percent in preliminary figures.

The report of U.S. housing starts for January was released Wednes-day, but had little impact on trading, dealers said. That data showed a 0.1 percent decline to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.806 mil-

Dealers said that speculation had continued about an impending meeting of the Group of Five or Group of Seven finance ministers on currency stability. But this consideration remained in the background Wednesday, they said.

The pound was bolstered by an opinion poll showing the governing Conservative Party running well ahead of Labor in what is widely expected to be an election year.

Also bolstering the pound were Tuesday's public sector borrowing figures, which suggested further improvement in the health of the British economy, dealers said.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.8258 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.8118 DM on Tuesday, and at 6.0920 French francs in Paris, up from 6.0345 francs

The dollar closed at 1.5498 Swiss francs in Zurich, up from 1.5319.

Euroyen Bonds Surge in Volume On Weak Dollar

TOKYO - Investors' uncertainty over the dollar has boosted the allure of the Euroyen bond market, and expanded the volume of issues outstanding to more than 4,000 billion yen (about \$26.1 billion) from 1,340 billion yen at the end of 1985, Tokyo brokers say.

Japanese investors, many of whom suffered huge currency losses on dollar bonds, want to eliminate foreign-exchange risks, while foreign buyers are expecting to make currency profits from an appreciating

Liquidity has also been improving, with a growing num-ber of market makers in Tokyo. The two major clearing houses for international securities, Euroclear and Cedel, are also opening offices here.

Many international agencies and governments have been shifting their financing to the Euroyen market from the domestic sector, dealers added, because issuing costs are lower and regulations more flexible.

(Continued from Page 1)

instruments also has a pilot plant

in nearby Sherman, Texas, that

uses automated equipment to pack-

age silicon chips into frames, a task

Manufacturing experts warn

now done offshore.

mation is making manufacturing

here more comparable,"

UNITED: Airline Asks for 2d Chance on Pacific Routes

standards, but refurbishment ultimately cost more than \$60 million. All 18 engines of the L-101 is had to be rebuilt. Crews called in to replace carpeting often found that they had to rebuild the whole floor

of the aircraft, Mr. Moonjian said. The mechanical problems meant that in the months after it began Pacific service, about 10 percent of United's Tokyo flights were canceled, compared with a rate of less than I percent for most major car-

riers in that market. The cancellations were particularly devastating since United's ri-

vals profited directly.

Mr. Moonjian said that because there are often only two flights a day to Pacific destinations, United was often forced to find seats for stranded passengers on other carri-

The cancellations also hurt United's tour business in Japan, the major source of passengers after business travelers. Japanese travel agents said that, since Japanese tours are generally short, even losing half a day through a flight can-cellation can severely disrupt a

Although Mr. Moonjian cited the condition of the aircraft United received from Pan Am as the main source of its problems, some other industry executives faulted United

Martin R. Shugrue Jr., vice chairman of Pan Am. said that after United had decided to buy the routes for \$750 million, Pan Am drawing on its 50 years of experience as the pioneer airline in the Pacific. United, Mr. Shugrue said. turned down the offer.

"There was outright arrogance." he said, adding that United's approach seemed to be: "I'm bigger than you are. We make more money than you. There's not much at

Pan Am that you can tell us." Mr. Shugrue also said that United had been used to being run by a large, centralized staff in Chicago. Thus its cockpit, maintenance and base crews were not used to operating in the Pacific, where communications between headquarters and outlying airports are difficult and aircraft captains often make major

decisions themselves. Whereas Pan Am crews had become used to flying with a number of maintenance items not related to safety that could be deferred, he said. United crews were used to having such repairs made over-

Mr. Shugrue also said the L-1011s, which United bought to use on Pacific routes, were not suited for long flights, and spare parts for

management's approach to the Pa-cific routes. the Lockheed planes are generally not available at remote airports.

One industry source who asked not to be identified said United also had trouble figuring out the right mix of fuel, passenger and offered to help with the transition. cargo load, a procedure that can be tricky in long-distance flying. As a result, he said, nonstop flights from Los Angeles to such destinations as Sydney sometimes ended up landing at Fiji to refuel.

United also had to learn quickly the complex system used in the Pacific region of discounting through "commission overrides" rebates on fares that are returned to customers.

Shozo Noda, of the corporate planning department of Jet Tour, a arge tour operator in Japan, said that the Japanese staff of United could not make its own decisions. and had to delay business until management in Chicago could act. He added, however, that, on the whole, United has been careful to avoid drastic changes in doing

business in Japan. Since there is little competition in prices on the Pacific routes. Julium Maldutis, the airline analyst for Salomon Brothers Inc., said, the choice of airline is based solely on quality of service. Such carriers as Japan Air Lines, Singapore and Cathay Pacific have set such high

United 40.5% 48 4%

The Pacific Market

Merket share among U.S airlines. September 1986.

standards, he said, that United will have a difficult time matching

Based on revenue passenger mile:

0.4%

And while United has struggled to build its Pacific operations, competitors such as Japan Air Lines and Northwest have not stood still. Under a new agreement, Delta Air Lines is feeding its Pacific passen-

gers to the Japanese carner, Northwest, meanwhile, has strengthened its domestic system by acquiring Republic Airlines and has made a major move to upgrade its Pacific fleet by becoming the launch customer of the new long-

Perpetual FRNs Calmer After Recent Losses

LONDON - Secondary market sectors of the Eurobond market were basically steady Wednesday in quiet trading ahead of congressional testimony Thursday by Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Feder

al Reserve Board, dealers said. They added that the perpetual sector of the floating-rate-note area was calmer, after the sharp losses of the past few days.

Prices ended up to a point firmer. But most dealers said the recovery was purely technical, and the lower levels seen this week have not tempted retail investors back into the market.

The dated floating-rate-note sec-tor remained unaffected, dealers said. American Express Bank issued a \$200 million floater paying % point over the three-month London interbank offered rate.

One trader at a bank involved in the issue commented, "It's compet-itively priced, and is the first real FRN deal of the year. We placed our allotment within 10 minutes and then sold a bit more."

The 13-year issue was lead managed by Shearson Lehman Brothers International and ended comfortably within the 371/2 basis point total fees at 99.78 bid.

The dollar-straight sector saw three new issues, the largest being a \$250 million bond for the World Bank. The 10-year bond pays 7% percent and was priced at 101. Lead manager was Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.

Dealers reported light but persistent retail demand and the issue closed within the 2 percent fees at a

discount of about 1.9 percent. General Motors Acceptance percent over seven years and priced Corp. issued a \$200 million bond at 1011/4.

through Salomon Brothers International. The five-year issue pays 7% percent and was priced at 101. It ended outside the total fees of 1%

at a discount of about 2.08 percent. Canada's Macmillan Bloedel Ltd. issued a \$100 million straight paying 9 percent over nine years and priced at 100%. The issue was increased from the initial size of \$75 million. It was managed by Morgan Stanley International and ended at a discount of 14 percent, comfortably inside the total fees of

Swedish Export Credit issued a \$125 million, four-year, bond paying 7 percent and priced at 100%.

2 percent.

Curação launched a 100 million Canadian dollar bond paying 9

Deutsche Bank Finance NV

that pure examples of the homeward trend are hard to come by because manufacturing has become so internationalized

ion with another less foreign one. The Matsushita television came from an assembly plant in Vancou-Texas Instruments is building ver, Washington, where Japanese large-capacity memory chips at a

ly replacing a largely foreign televi-

new \$150 million semiconductor components were packaged in a plastic case made in the United States. RCA ships many of its complant near Dallas that it says matches the best Japanese plants in operating costs and product qualiponents to Mexico for subassembly before the final assembly of televi-Mr. Neuriter noted that Texas sions in Bloomington.

Michael E. Porter, an expert on international competition who teaches at the Harvard Business School, said it was necessary to study the return-to-America trend on a case-by-case basis to determine what it means for the future

of U.S. manufacturing. "If it's just a calculation that it costs less here now because of curtems of production and change the

way they do things."
GE officials concede that curren-

percent against the yen since Sep- don Stock Exchange.

further modernization of the Bloo- 60.3 percent. mington plant.

Innovative Controls also returned to take advantage of auto-

INDUSTRY: U.S. Manufacturing Is Coming Home INDEX: 'Passive' Funds Take Off

(Continued from first finance page) York Stock Exchange; another that buys the stocks that make up the cy changes played an important bottom half of the "first section" of role in their shift of television production. Matsushita had wanted to ly comparable to Big Board stocks. increase prices to compensate for and one that buys the stocks that the dollar's decline - about 40 make up the lower half of the Lon-

Last year, when the stocks of But GE, which acquired RCA many smaller American companies last year, stressed that the RCA were decimated. Dimensional's \$1 plant would not have been in the billion small-stock fund rose 6.8 running to replace Massushita had percent. The small-company Lon-RCA not invested heavily in mod-don fund, which has \$30 million in ernizing its TV production in re- assets, gained 37.9 percent, and the cent years. GE said last week that it small-company Japanese fund, would invest another \$20 million in with \$40 million in assets, climbed

Colonial Management Asso-Index Trust is indexed to the S&P 500, the Colonial Small funds.

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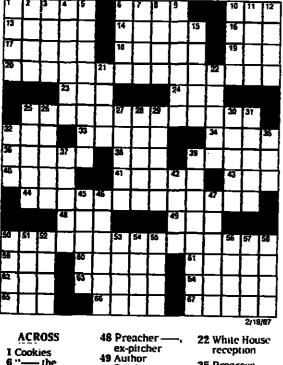
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BOOKS

IMPORTANT NONSENSE

By Lionel Abel. 232 pages. \$22.95. Prometheus Books, 700 E. Amhurst Street, Buffalo. N.Y. 14215.

Reviewed by John Gross

T N the preface to his new collection of essays. Lionel Abel tells us that "there is a wonderful drawing by the Surrealist painter Roberto Matta, entitled 'Beware, a Fool Is Coming.' The drawing is of a window, through which one sees approaching a man with the most fondly foolish face imaginable." A harmless enough creature, by the sound of it - why should we be on our guard?

Well, supposing he stopped smiling and be-gan giving us advice? Abel praises the artist's insight in perceiving the danger, and adds a characteristic reflection of his own: "I have noted that persons with bad judgment are most insistent that we do what they think best."

In setting out to combat the "important nonsense" of his title, Abel makes it clear that

he has nothing against nonsense that accepts its own nonsensical condition - the nonsense of cornedy or high spirits. His quarrel is with solemn, pseudo-profound nonsense, nonsense that is important because of the damage it can do. At the very least, it gets in the way of better

But all this is rather vague. What exactly does Abel have in mind?

The title essay opens with a rousing call for more light, a reminiscence of Bertrand Russell giving a talk in Paris in which he assured his audience that the kind of philosophy most liable to exert widespread influence was bad philosophy: "One can't overrate the power of nonsense

The subject of the essay, however - the psychohistorical gospel of Norman O. Brown, as set forth in his books of the 1960s, "Life Against Death" and "Love's Body" - turns out to be narrower than the opening paragraphs promise. However pertinent Abel's crit-icisms, Brown's work seems to me too idiosyn-

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cratic, too much of a one-man show, to serve as the occasion for a general checkup on our cultural discontents.

Abel gets to grips with a much broader, more oppressive problem in an essay on the reigning fashions in academic literary criticism, agreeably entitled "It Isn't True and It Doesn't Rhyme." As Abel observes, "the important thing today in connection with any book" -- in the seminar room, at least - is to be able to dominate it with some idea drawn not from literature but from some other discipline"; anthropology, psychology, semiology or what-

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Related to this demotion of literature are other forms of domination - the belief that the commentary ought to be more interestingthan the text, for example, and the notion that the ideal reader ought to be a kind of rewrite man, deliberately distorting the words on the page in the light of his own preoccupations. Abel points out that when you refer to a poem or novel or play as a text, you have already begun to "deconstruct" it, and he shows by example how thoroughly destructive the process of deconstruction can be.

Elsewhere in the book he takes issue with what he sees as a drift toward cultural minifesm, with "the high regard for everything low now favored in intellectual circles" (this from an essay on pornography), and with a variety of current fallacies and confusions. In a fine defense of Lionel Trilling against his detractors. he talks of Trilling's criticism centering on a critique of moral, literary and political bubris, and it is a critique with which he plainly feels a good deal of sympathy. Abel's hostility to the deconstructionists and

their colleagues doesn't mean that he is indifferent to literary theory as such. On the contrary, in the course of the book he frequently addresses himself to theoretical issues - in a discussion of the principles of comedy, for example, and in an account of Dostovevsky considered as a philosophical novelist, which turns on a useful distinction between characters in literature who are "refuted" (like Raskolnikov in "Crime and Punishment") and characters who are "defeated" (like lago or Shylock).

Nor does he shy away from the idea that a critic's tasks, or privileges, may well include the unearthing of meanings in a work of art of which the artist himself was unaware. One notable essay, on Sophocles, is largely taken up with the whole question of "the hidden," the gap between a writer's avowed intentions and unexamined assumptions.

Abel is almost invariably stimulating and often entertaining, too: I applaud anyone who can begin a sentence, "In our own time, and I am not talking about the last fifty minutes but about the last fifty years." The writers he discusses in "Important Nonsense," apart from those already mentioned, include Sartre, Jean Genet, Edmund Wilson and Arthur

John Gross is on the staff of The New York

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

was to translate Ely Culbertson's ideas from honor tricks least four heart tricks. to a point count that was more palatable to the public. His or- gested that he held four or five his retirement, the effort curtrump and a heart was led.

There were only eight tricks + K 1 10 2

North 3 4 3 N.T.

in sight and no routines as to find a ninth. Establishing dia-C HARLES Goren's contri-monds offered no chance, for it was clear that the defenders would take a diamond and a

West's lead of the three sughearts. Hirsch boldly took the aiming for a suicide squeeze

The lead of the club ten ruined East and the game was made. But Hirsch then discov-ered that he could have been defeated. East could have

shifted quickly to the soade king and there would have been no squeeze. It does not help South to win and eash clubs for East can afford to throw two hearts.

But there was more to the made against any defense if

tics require a quick surrender of tricks that mus be lost, followed eventually by the play of

SUITE WINDERS. But here, remarkably, the squeeze operates "without the count." South has not lost any of the four tricks he can afford to lose but East cannot stand the pressure. On the third round of clubs he can throw a spade, but the fourth round forces him to part with a heart.

Once East's heart length has been reduced, South is in control. He can surrender a diamond or a spade to set up his ninth trick.

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c348 Norcen 5.15 3.66 11 10.40 3.76 2.27 3.70 0.91 70 3.50 3.50 2.89 70.40 7 8.35 1.87 4.12 4.82 4.82 1.74 Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 18 625 5075 1450 5400 1090 3350 201 302 407 417,20 204 242 204 243 20 20 571 577 20 205 12 229 205 12 229 205 144 44,30 444 12,50 15 229 205 144 44,30 444 12,50 15 229 207 207 207 102,50 162,70 103,10 17 103,10 18 T.30 Index : 1555.00 3875 4098 5985 3130 4550 9060 12300 51.20 18 241 53.50 40 156.30 35.70 40.80 I COLL A I C 72.60 163 176 370 44.40 97.40 98.10 217 98.10 21.75 98.10 21.75 98.10 21.75 MIS Current Index : 732 Previous : 738 67:220 97:24 25:05

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By John Nelson

The Associated Press
NEW YORK - When she was 21, Nancy Lopez felt like she was 26. Before long, she was crying herlong since fled his homeland for

They are only two of sports' young zillionaires — 15 going on 50 — who are bounded for their time and money, are spotlighted by the media and pestered by agents and friends looking for meal tickets. All gusted with myself." but a few bear the sears of fame's heavy thrust hitting them at ages when their peers are worrying about acne and dating.

Elvira Becker watched her red-haired, freckle-faced son of 17 walk through an English hotel lobby on his way to the awards dinner. Boris Becker, who had just won Wimbledon, was in a white dinner jacket. 'He's not our little boy anymore,"

Becker, now 19, has since won Wimbledon again. His earnings in 1986, including endorsements, were estimated at \$10 million.

West Germans gave him a hero's welcome in 1985 when he became the youngest player ever to win Wimbledon. The love affair lasted until they found out he had left home for Monte Carlo. He said he wanted privacy, but was accused of leaving for tax purposes and to escape military service. An "Anti-Becker Club" was formed by a Frankfurt post office worker, and there were death threats.

From a mixed bag of adoration and revilement, Becker says the things he misses most are his freedom and lost youth. "It's not easy for me to walk around the streets at home anymore," he said. "I can home anymore," he said. "I can ing to further my career," Lopez walk in the streets in Monte Carlo. I said. She also said she was worried, can go to the movies. I can go to at one point, that Melton had mardiscos, and I won't be mobbed by fied her "for my money."

fans...I feel like I'm 24, not 19, like I skipped a few years in my life."

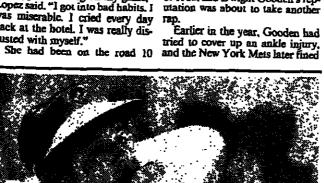
Lopez said a false sense rity contributed. "It was:

Last month his trainer, Günther Bosch, quit after Becker spit at an umpire, broke his racket and threw enjoy it. It's hard for me to even tennis balls at the crowd while losing at the Australian Open. Bosch said Becker had poor work habits, and said he feared further associa- I'd be married at 21. But when I tion with him would "put my good was 21, I thought I was 26 - I felt I name at risk "

Said Becker's manager, Ion Tiriac: "You have to worry about all inside you can't cope. You think the attention — he has to get used you can, but you really can't." to it and cope with it."

est in the women's golf tour by took off most of last season to have companions were arrested after a son's legal guardian, died before winning a record nine tournaher second daughter with baseball late-night light with police in his the prophecy became fact, but he record to the prophecy became fact, but he prophecy became fact, but ments. With eight victories, she was player Ray Knight, whom she mar-No. I again in 1979, the year she ried in 1983. Lopez's fust victory married sportscaster Tim Melton, this season was the 35th of her self to sleep at night. Boris Becker
In 1980 she won four events; there is 19 and feels like he's 24. He has were three victories in '81 and only of fame. two in '82. She lost her swing and gained weight.

"I had gotten married, and I kind of stopped working on my game," Lopez said. "I got into bad habits. I was miserable. I cried every day back at the botel. I was really dis-



Nancy Lopez in 1980, when everything began going wrong.

months a year, playing an average of 23 tournaments. In her spare time, she was managing a growing endorsement empire.

She and Melton were divorced in 1982. "My husband really couldn't handle the time that I was away from him and the things I was do-

Lopez said a false sense of matu-

rity contributed. "It was an unreal time," she said. "All the time I was remember what happened because I never absorbed it "When I was 19, I never thought

was grown up. But I really wasn't. "When you're young, deep down

Lopez is 30 now. She was No. I again in 1985, setting records for In her rookie season of 1978, single-season earnings (\$416,472) Lopez, barely 20, perked up interand scoring average (70.73). She

him for missing a spring-training workout. This time, he was detained by police at LaGuardia Airport after he, his sister and his fiancee were involved in an argu-

ment with a rental-car sgent "Maybe future pictures of me will have a number under my face instead of on my back," Gooden joked at the time.

At 19 and already in his third professional season, pitcher Gooden was named the National League's 1984 rookie of the year. In 1985, he won the Cy Young Award with a 24-4 record. He set strikeout records and was rewarded with a \$1_32 million contract,

That's when the real trouble began. The Mets won the 1986 championship, but Gooden had the year of a mortal, 17-6, and failed in two World Series starts. He skipped the ticker-tape parade, saying he had partied too hard the night before. In November, he broke his engagement to Carlene Pearson and revealed he had a son by another

Last Dec. 13, Gooden and four

hometown of Tampa, Florida. He lived long enough to do his part. rest. He is on probation.

Those close to him characterize It was a Tuesday night in April of 1986, and Dwight Gooden's repout of place in a world of blazing bights and seven-figure salaries.

Dwight is fighting himself," said his boyhood friend, pitcher Floyd Youmans of the Montreal Expos. "He doesn't know how he's sup-

> aire. . . It all came so fast to him."
> "Some things about him are going to have to change, let's be frank," said Billy Reed, Gooden's Little League and high school coach. "Sometimes people want to make you do things — buy this, do that. They think he has all the money in the world. You've got to pick

posed to be, now that he's a million-

your friends. You've got to say no."
The Mets have asked Gooden to consider moving away from Tampa during the offseason, but haven't pressed the issue because "he's so close to his mother and father, we're afraid of a backlash," said General Manager Frank Cashen

And he doesn't want to let go of his youth. "One time, he's supposed to do a commercial." Cashen said. "He didn't show, so we went looking for him. He's out in the schoolyard shooting baskets with kids. That's what he wants to do—
he's really just a kid. We kind of NBA Standings robbed him of that."

Mike Tyson, 20, is the youngest heavyweight boxing champion ever. He is guaranteed between \$5 million and \$6 million for his next two fights alone, but his handlers say his mind isn't on money.

"Whatever the antithesis for extravagance is, that's Mike," said Chicogo Jimmy Jacobs, who helps to man-age Tyson's career and funances. "He asks for very little spending money, and, in perspective, he doesn't spend very much."

Maybe Tyson remembers when he didn't have much money, when trouble found him before he'd found fame. Tyson grew up in LA Lakers Brooklyn, ran with the wrong crowd and wound up at a reformatory after he was arrested during an armed robbery. "They held the guns," Tyson said, "I would just put everything in a bag. I was ! l." At 13, he was introduced to Cus D'Amato, the veteran trainer who told him that if he worked hard he would be heavyweight champion.

D'Amato, who later became Ty- sun Antonio

pleaded no contest to felony Under his tutelage, Tyson became charges of battery and resisting ar- single-minded in pursuit of that

The old days serve as a potent Gooden as a good kid, trying to hold reminder. "Imagine if I'd kept onto a youth he never had, a little screwing around." Tyson said. "I'd have been in the same place I was, In jail. Or dead."

Only one thing really matters to him at this stage of his life. "I refuse to be hit to be hurt to lose," he said. "I refuse to leave the ring alive without the belt."

His determination, and the respect he learned from D'Amato. keep him level-headed although he's just beginning his struggle with fame. "I prefer to be alone," Tyson said, "but it's no problem."

Last Nov. 23, the day after he beat Trevor Berbick in Las Vegas to win the World Boxing Council title, Tyson was wearing his ornate championship belt over a jogging suit. He was walking through a ca-sino, showing off and occasionally stopping in front of a mirror. Not arrogant, just proud. Said he: "I'm just a 20-year-old kid."



FOCAL POINT — With defender Brad McCrimmon (10) about to lower the boom, New York's Pat LaFontaine leaned in to see how well Ron Hextall could cope with his tantalizing shot in Tuesday's first period. The goalie stopped the puck, and Philadelphia stopped the Islanders, 3-2.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

EASTERN CONFERENCE Ilic Division
W L Pct. GB .653 .640 .611 WESTERN CONFERENCE

vision 38 13 .745 — 32 21 .604 7 26 27 .491 13 25 26 .490 13 22 30 .423 1642 8 42 .160 2942

Defrait 38 27 17 29—163 Affanta 25 26 25 31—167 Wilkins 13-25 9-9 35, Willis 6-13 3-0 19; Thorn-cs 6-18 11-1) 23, Johnson 8-21 2-218, Rebounds; Defrait 54 (Green 13); Arlanta 64 (Wills 15).

Robertson 10-15 2-2 23. Dowkins 7-16 7-9 21; English 17-27 7-8 41; Lever 12-25 4-4 28. Re-bounds: Derver 49 (Cooper 14): Son Arriento 54 (Gilmore 13), Assigts: Derver 26 (Fordam) Ver, Fanchik F.; San Almonia 24 (Adabertson 6). Washington 28 28 32—114 L.A. Leiter's 27 29 28 15— 99 M. Molone 10-22 7-10 27. J. Molone 7-17 5-5 19; Worthy 9-18 3-4 71, Johnson 7-18 6-7 20. Scott 9-18 1-1 20. Rebounds: Washington 60 (M. Molone 19); Las Anseles 56 (Rampis 13). Assista: Washington 71, Marshan 72 (Mathalan 13).

ion 25 (Whatley 11); Los Angeles 2

U.S. College Results

Burtiato 67, lithoco 65 Haritord 51, New Hampstrire: Narwich 79, Middlebury 73 Providence 91, Seton Half 87 Rhode Island Col. 82, E. Connecticut 77 51. Joseph's 83, George Washington 76 51. Thomas Aquinos 91, King's (N.Y.) 66 Seringheld 79. Bryant 60 SOUTH

George Mason 92, Liberty 74 Virginia Union 98. Elizabeth Cily St. 97, OT MIDWEST SOUTHWEST ion 74. NE Louis

FAR WEST

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

WALES CONFERENCE Patrick Division Trick Division

W L T Phs GF GA

36 18 4 76 225 171

25 24 8 58 229 219

25 25 7 57 192 193

21 27 9 51 306 205

22 29 5 49 197 251

20 20 5 49 197 251

21 27 9 5 49 197 251

22 27 5 49 197 251

23 27 5 49 197 251 16-9-32.
Category 2 1 9-3
Pfftsburch 3 1 5-1
Butland (17), Hunter (4), Orto (14); Lingstrem (8), Shets on soal: Category (on Riegaln)
7-5-8-20; Pittsburgh (on Vernant 10-11-8-29,
Philodelsphia 1 2 9-3
N.Y. Islanders 1 7 9-2
Prupp (17), Brown (6), Doignaout (4);
Tratifer (17), LeFoniqine (25), Shets on soal:
Philodelsphia (on Smith) 15-11-33; New
York (on Healgill) 12-16-10-33.
Vancouver 2 1 1-4 Division 22 6 66 195 190 24 7 65 202 187 24 5 61 215 191 23 28 8 54 191 189 19 31 6 44 192 212 CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

10-9-6-25: St. Louis (on Brodeur) 14-4-13-31

Horriord 3 2 0-3 Chlospe 2 2 6-4 Lodouceur (5), Murzyn (7), Anderson (19), Francis (22), Tipperi (7), Fraser (20), Severd (20), Severd (20), Severd (20), S. Severd (20), S. Severd (20), She's on seal: Hartford (on Souve) 13-17-4—34; Chicose (on Liut) 14-10-14—38.

Transition

BALTIMORE—Signed Pithe Boddicker Pilcher, to a one-year contract. OAKLAND—Reached contract agree monts with Gene Nelson, Tim Beicher, Cur

CHICAGO—Tradeg Guy Hatiman, pitcher to Cincinnali for a player to be named later. CINCINNAT—Signed Rob Alumphy and Scott Terry, plicher, to one-year contracts.

I, Hal Suttan, 69.18. 2, Corey Povin. 69.31. 1,

pitcher. ST. LOUIS—Announced that Danny Cox. pliciter, has lost his salary striktriation case and will receive \$400,000 for the 1987 \$40000. SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Terry Multiol-land and Scott Medvin, plichers, Mackey Sas-

FOOTBALL

Noticeal Football League

CLEVELAND—Signed Tom Dimitroff as a

pliege scout. NEW ORLEANS—Signed Anthony Tuggle.

1, Catvin Peete, 231. 2 David Edwards, 514. 1. Hai Sutton, 207. 4, David Frost, 204. 5. Roper Molitale and Doug Tewell, 202. 7, Asike Red. 201. 6, T.C. Chen., 792. 9, John Mahatiey, 789. 10. 801.6. T.C. Chen., 792.9. John Michattey. 789. 10.
Torn Kite., 786.
GREENS IN REGULATION
1, Bruce Liefzke. 819, 2, Scott Simpson, 807.
3. Torn Wartson, 804. 4, Richard Zohel and Holl
Suffan, 301. 6, Johnny Allier, 880. 7, Lorny
Wooklins. 778. 8, Curl Byrum. 775. 9, Stove
Elikington, 784. 18, T.C. Chen., 786.

1 Ken Bruch 1781. Jones Standard. 1293. 3

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1, Ken Brown, 1.701. 2. Crais Stadler, 1.722. 3. Ray Flord, 1,725. 4, J.C. Sneed, 1,726. 5. Don Pooley, 1,739. 6. Corey Pavin, 1,731. 7. Brad Fobel, 1,736. 8, Pol McGawan, 1,740. 9. Mark

Golf

(Through Feb. 13)

Bernhard Longer, 69.47, 4, Fred Couples, 69.52, 3, Paul Azinger, 69.44, 6, Scott Simpson, 69.73, 7,

PGA Leaders

2. Paul Azinser
2. Bernhard Langer
4. Mark Calcavecchia
5. Johnny Miller
6. Holl Sutten
7. George Burns
8. Mac O'Grady
9. Parne Stewart
10. Bob Tway
5CORI

Fobel, 1734, 9, Pol McCovern, 1740, 9, Morta Colcurectila, 1747, 10, Peyrie Siewart, 1749. PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES 1, Crais Stadler, 286, 2, Corey Peyrin, 257, 3, Brad Foxon, 252, 4, Rey Floyd, 248, 5, Morta Calcurectila, 247, 6, Hal Suffan, 245, 7, Brad Fobel and George Burns, 244, 9, Rex Coldwell, 263, 10, Sieva Jones, 240, BIRDIES 1, Corey Paylor, 94, 2, Basky Markins, and BIRDIES

1. Carey Pavin, 46. 2. Babby Wadkins and Gene Souers. 28. 4. Fred Couples, 57. 5. Mark Calcoverchia and Curtis Strange, 26. 7. Andy Bean and George Burns, 21. 9. Jay Hoas, 75. 10, Bob Tway, 74.

National Hockey Lyapue
LOS ANGELES—Recalled Ken Han

delensemen, from New Haven of the Ameri-ton Hockey League. COLLEGE CCLLEGE

ALABAMA—Announced the resignation of Keith Calson, assistant football coach. Named Tommy Limbough assistant athletic strector for marketing and public relations.

LOUISIANA STATE—Named Marry Galbraith teathalf light-end caoch. Pete Mangurlan attentive line cooch and John Symank an assistant in the attention streets.

assistant to the attrictic director NEW MEXICO-Announced that it is drag ping Intercullegigts baseball and wrestling and worsen's intercullegigts baseball and its pro

Soccer

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Temple Again Promising and Prominent record or the ranking: Chaney sees Sometimes I get frustrated because move in among the elite. "Some-By John Feinstein a mistake, he's going to go wild I'm missing easy shots. I have a lot times I pick up the paper and I look about it. He didn't get his shot at of improving left to do to get to at the rankings and see us in the top Washington Past Service PHILADELPHIA — The tie is coaching a Division I team until he where I want to be as a player." five and it's kind of scary."

undone, the pants cuffs flop over the shoes and the voice is loud. John Chancy is upset, gesturing and demonstrating all at once. Sweat is pouring freely from his COLLEGE BASKETBALL

forehead. Just what you'd expect from a coach of a top-10 college basketball team in the final mo-

ments of a crucial game. The scoreboard tells the story: St. Joseph's 5, Temple 4. Only 38 minutes left to play.

"It doesn't matter the score or the time," says Chaney's best player, Nate Blackwell. "He sees a mistake, he's gonna go wild about it."
Temple is 26-2 and ranked fifth in the nation. It doesn't matter the

Body Check: Navratilova Not Sewn Up

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The left shoulder (the one that shows up in so many action shots as she completes her left-handed serve) is covered, but if you don't mind being on the off side, Martina Navratilova's right shoulder is still available. It's been bare since she and Porsche parted company a while back, leaving Computerland, the outfit that owns the rights to her left shoulder, with the only com-

mercial on her whole body. No part of Navratilova is cheap, of course. As part of a package deal that includes promotions and personal endorsements, the left shoulder costs Computerland about \$200,000 а усаг.

A contract involving the lessphotographed right shoulder would presumably be less expensive, but not much. Although he won't name names. Peter Johnson, the International Management Group vice president who represents the world's leading female tennis player, says he's been talking with several companies interested in staking out the space.

Once that space is gone, Navratilova will be completely sewn up, because of strict Women's Tennis Association rules. Except for the logos of the

actual clothing, commercial decals are limited to a 2-squareinch space on each sleeve, or, in the case of a player who wears siecveless or cap-sleeve tops, to a single 2-square inch space on the shirt front.

Tennis may have come a long way since the days when unblemished whites were de ri-gueur, but it's still not bowling. was 50. He isn't about to let anything slip past him or his team.

Certainly not now.
This is North Philadelphia. This is a city school, coached by a city guy with city players. Like all the Big Five schools, Temple has a great basketball history. But until last Saturday, it had been 29 years since Temple won outright the city series among the Big Five schools (Villanova, St. Joseph's, Penn and La Salle are the others). That was the year Temple made the final four; 26 years passed before it won another national championship tournament game, and it has not been as far as the final 16 since

But this is 1987, and Chaney, in his fifth year, has a team that can play with any. Temple lacks depth, but the starting five fits together like a well-crafted puzzle. Biackwell, a paper-thin guard who stands 6-foot-4 (1.93 meters), is the leader, the team's only senior, the man who takes over when a game's in doubt. His shorter, bulkier backcourt minning mate is Howard Evans.

Four years ago, Blackwell was the Philadelphia Public League player of the year. Three years ago, Evans won the same award. Thirty-five years ago, a guard named John Chaney won it. The coach appreciates smart, city-trained guards. Chancy plays three of them, the

third being Mike Vreeswyk, a 6-7 perimeter player and streaky scorer. All are confident shooters from outside the three-point line. In another year, Temple would be a good offensive team. This year, it is an outstanding one.

Blackwell-Evans-Vreeswyk can play the perimeter at both ends of the floor with any three players in the country. But Chaney knows that Tim Perry and Ramon Rivas, his big men, may be the keys to the Owls' chances come March and tournament time.

Neither is a natural scorer, but both have their moments in the key. Perry can post up on anyone and is so quick, at 6-9 and 200 pounds (90.7 kilograms), that he will always get his shot off. Rivas is 6-10 and 260. He seems physically incapable of committing a touch foul. He looks at people and they land in the third row. But he is softspoken and shy, with a 3.4 gradepoint average in business. He's also learning the rigors of playing sen-

ous college basketball. But he and Perry are the question marks because of consistency and foul trouble. Rivas played the entire game against Rhode Island a week ago and scored 22 points. Two days later, against St. Joseph's, he fouled out after 27 minutes without scoring. Perry's swings are not as pronounced, but he also is capable of going from scoreless to superb.

"It's just a matter of concentration," Perry said. "I know what I appropriate the second my appreciation, but it is a different kind—not as innocent, formed president of mediatry, on moving into the action of major league baseball as president of the National League: "It's like being in the theater. The more time you spend backstage, the less there is of the ancient magic. It hasn't lessened my appreciation, but it is a different kind—not as innocent, but no less full

can do and what I need to do.

Players who improve are a Chaney trademark. He came to Temple five years ago after 10 suc-cessful years at Cheyney State, where he won a Division II national championship. He took the Temple offer because he's a competitor. "He'll kill you to beat you," said UCLA Coach Walt Hazzard, another Philadelpha Public League player of the year, but a decade younger than Chaney. "We still argue all the time about who could

whip who one-on-one." "Coach Chaney," said Vreeswvk. "is always ready to go."

He's ready to go most mornings at 6. His teams always have practiced then. "It does several things," Chaney said. "It gets them up to go to class. It means they'll all be there because they won't be stuck in a late class. And it means we'll have their attention. At that hour of the morning, once you get them up, kids are focused." Chancy's foghorn voice is

the last three. Now it's a team trying said. In 1987, in North Philadelphia, to take the next step — trying to it may be time to turn the page.

wyk said. "I mean, how did that happen? You look at it, a couple teams lose and we're right up there second, third, maybe first. First? No. 1? Temple? It is a little scary."

In truth, Temple could be No. 1 right now. The Owls have lost twice to No. 1 Nevada-Las Vegas on a three-point prayer at the buzzer in November and by three at Kansas in December. The last time Kansas lost at home, buffalo were grazing outside Allen Field House. Chancy believes in sayings, lots

of them. He tells his players to keep the opposition "out of the kitchen" (the low post) because if they get there, "they'll eat your lunch." He wants his own big men "in the garage" — parked down low. And when the game is over, either way, it is time to "turn the page."

More than anything, that may best describe Chaney and Temple these days. It is a school with tradition, but not recently. Now people guaranteed to get them awake and are beginning to notice; March is coming, and Temple is excited about it. "March is what we want year and has gone 26-5, 25-6, 25-6 this team to be about," Blackwell

SPORTS BRIEFS

WBA Puts Hagler's Title in Jeopardy

NEW YORK (AP) - Marvelous Marvin Hagler could lose the World

Boxing Association portion of his undisputed world middleweight title

after the WBA's championship committee voted unanimously to recommend that he be stripped of the title.

James Binn, a spokesman for the association, said Tuesday that last

week's vote was based on Hagler's failure to fulfill the WBA requirement

that he defend his title within six months. His last title defense took place

Hagler will appeal the vote, his attorney said. The appeal will be considered by the WBA's 21-man executive board, Binns said, which will

either uphold or reject the committee's recommendation.

Hagler is scheduled to fight former welterweight champion Sugar Ray

Castle, Bates Head British Cup Team

LONDON (AP) - Andrew Castle and Jeremy Bates head a young

British team that will take on Mexico in the opening round of the Davis

Cup, officials announced Wednesday.

Castie, a 23-year-old who played U.S. collegiate tennis at Wichita

State, has taken over the No. 1 ranking in British men's tennis from John

Lloyd. Castle played for Britain against eventual-champion Australia last fall and lost both singles matches. Bates, 24, has the best Davis Cup record among current British players, with seven victories in nine singles

Completing the four-man team for the March 13-15 matches in Mexico

City were Stuart Bale and Nick Fulwood, both 23. Both are new to Davis

· Bob Ryan of The Boston Globe, likening the Los Angeles Clippers to

A. Bartlett Giamatti, former president of Yale University, on moving

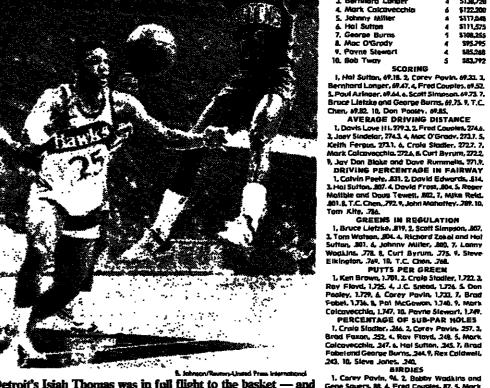
an intramural basketball team: "I'm surprised they don't have a couple of

guys wearing black socks and wristwatches out there."

last March, when he defeated John Mugabi.

Leonard April 6 in Las Vegas.

Ouotable



Detroit's Isiah Thomas was in full flight to the basket - and then in full cry when Glenn Rivers (25) stripped him of the ball in Tuesday's late going. Atlanta defeated the Pistons, 107-103.

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The Detectors Are Lying

WASHINGTON — The dream of the Reagan administration was to have everyone in the government take a lie-detector test. The president felt the lie detector was the only way to keep public servants from leaking the government's secrets to the press. It also put the fear of God in those who weren't following the White House game plan.

Alas, the lie detector has fallen on hard times.

Since Irangate, all the machines have been recalled because they are giving out false signals. The retired detectors are be-

ing collected in a warehouse in Alexandria, Vir-Buchwald ginia, where Buchwald they are guarded by Victor Veracity, who is the deputy director of the U.S. Department of Truth and

Why," I asked "have you recalled so many detectors?" Victor replied, "They reported everyone attached to Irangate is lying. We know for a fact that the people who were involved don't lie. so it must mean the machines are

"How could the lie detectors have gone so far off?"

"Every time we strapped up one of the major players in the Iran affair, he blew out every fuse in the Senate hearing room. Since the president's men are all Boy Scouts. we had to assume the glitch was in the detector. Let me show you what is going on. I will ask this lie detector a question. When did you know we were selling arms and not Bibles to Iran? Now I will respond to the question with an answer. Only af-

Grand Canyon Spor Derailed

The Associated Press PHOENIX, Arizona - The Sante Fe Railway will tear up most of the 63 miles of rusted track unused by passenger trains since 1968, ending hopes of restoring rail service to the Grand Canyon. A Phoenix company in 1983 had planned to buy the spur and restore service with steam locomotives pulling vintage passenger cars, but the \$4.3 million deal fell through. me about it in a Tel Aviv discotheque.' Do you see where the needle went? Right off the board."

"And the machine wasn't even plugged in," I said. That's why we've recalled all the detectors. You can't trust

"What are you going to do now that you've brought the detectors

"We've established a course in remedial truth. It helps people involved in Irangate to realize they have options. They can tell the truth, they can stick with their stories or they can choose the boring way out by taking the Fifth Amendment

"I didn't know with the budget cuts the government could afford a remedial truth course."

We established it for people who are up to their hips in Iran and contra operations, but are also interested in protecting the presi-

'Can the lie-detecting machines distinguish between those who are team players and those who are just interested in telling the truth to save the country?

"We're very suspicious of people who use lie detectors to save the

"Even the CIA can't be trusted." Victor showed me a copy of The Washington Post. "Look at this. The CIA is re-examining whether the agency's covert operations in Nicaragua violated congressional hans against giving the contras military aid. This part may interest you. The first thing the new acting director of the CIA, Robert M. Gates, did was rule that since so many agents may have given questionable testimony regarding contra operations everyone can testify over again and change his testimo-

"Are we to assume that because of Irangate the lie detector is no longer held in as high repute as it was before?

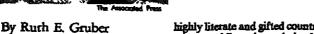
"The White House has only one goal in all these fran-contra hearings."
"Which is?"

"To see that everyone involved in this dreadful mistake can once again look at himself in the mirror and not be ashamed."

A Stateswoman Goes Home

'If we know of an injustice and we say nothing, we've become accomplices.

> - Millicent **Fenwick**



ROME — "Oh, my dear," sighed Milli-cent Fenwick, learning across her big brown desk. "I am so looking forward to a She fixed luminous eyes on a snapshot of

tree-shaded, white frame house, propped on the deak against an African carving of a woman's head, and reached for the pipe that has become one of her trademarks. "I'm going to stay home," she said. "Home!" Patrician, politician, social activist, diplomat and model for the Doonesbury character Lacey Davenport, Fenwick is going home to the big house in Bernards-ville, New Jersey, in late February. Fenwick — who will turn 77 on Feb. 25

- is retiring after nearly four years as the first U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

and returning to private life.

Recently, she took time to reflect on her 50 years in the public eye. The stages of my life," as she called them, include four terms in Congress, various state and local posts in New Jersey, 14 years as an editor at Vogue magazine and a continuing activism on civil rights and other issues such as conservation and prison reform.
In her office in the U.S. Embassy Annex

near Via Veneto, she spoke of feminism, injustice, the dignity of the individual and "the human family," punctuating her remarks with verbal exclamation points:

"Get it? See? See what I mean?" She dates the political aspect of her life back to the mid-1930s.

"Hitler drew my attention to the powers and dangers of government," she said. How could it be that citizens of that highly literate and gifted country - music, science, philosophy, scholarship - how did they fall for that? It terrified and fasci-

She quoted Woodrow Wilson -- "a man from New Jersey" — in enunciating one of her credos: "The business of government is justice." And she listed what she looks for in politics. "I look for character in a human being first. The second thing is common sense. And then along comes intelligence — it's great if you can get that, too.'
Another thing she looks for is "heart."

"After work, after hours --- that's what makes it go, dear," she said, describing a black self-help group in Newark that she has been working with since 1951, and development programs such as the Peace Corps. "Sure the idea [may be] great, but if you're going to deal with a human being there has got to be a little heart in it."

She stressed, "Success is not the point. Effort is. What are you trying to do? How hard are you trying to do it? How much of your time and energy and zeal goes into it? That's the measure of a human being, not success. It's been a great consolation because so many of my things have fallen to the ground."

Nonetheless, she is a realist, particularly in respect to human behavior, in and out of

"Using things for your own ends — that's classic," she said, "It happens right now in the Congress of the Umted States. In these [UN] agencies you'll find exactly the same proportion — and I don't care if you're talking about a group of funeral directors or people who repair electrical appliances. You find the same thing. The proportion of people who are altruistic, determined to really not take advantage of the perks of office or who are really intered in the goal - it's the same every-

Then you have a bunch at the bottom of the heap who are just using it for what will benefit number one — who will say anything because that's what's popular with the higher-ups on the ladder he wants to climb. You know that's true."

The daughter of President Calvin Coolidge's ambassador to Spain, she attended Columbia University and the New School for Social Research after dropping out of the fashionable Foxcroft School for Girls. She has been married and divorced, has run a dairy farm and worked for Vogue before being elected to public office. She was 64 when she was elected as a Republican to her first term in Congress in 1974.

"I honestly believe that women are human beings. People. Part of the family," she said. "It's true that there's less corruption, perhaps, among women in politics than it's been proved among men — but that's because they don't have the power. Who in their right mind is going to bother to bribe somebody who hasn't got any power? Women are not a race apart. Put them in the same positions and you get the same percentage of wonderful high-minded, and of career-oriented ladder climb-

Fenwick is a committed supporter of the United Nations system, seeing it as essential in a world where, she said, the most important development in her half-century of public life has been the revolution in communications — comparable, she said, to the industrial revolution.

Though she supports the Reagan administration's efforts to change UN policy, she said, "I worry about UN bashing because I'm so afraid of isolationism. I don't want to increase isolationism in the United States by anything I say or do or write." She said she often remembered what a

U.S. representative once told the United Nations: "If we know of an injustice and we say nothing, it is as though we condoned it."

"I go further," she said. "I say we've become accomplices." Reflecting on her life, she told of how, during a political campaign, a reporter said

to her. "My God, Mrs. Fenwick, this campaigning is terrible. The thing I don't understand is that you seem to enjoy it.'
"He got in his car, and I watched his red light descending the driveway," she recalled. "It was a beautiful starry October night and I thought, do I enjoy it? And if so, why? And the answer is, yes, I do enjoy it. And why? It's comforting."

"We're all in this together," she added. "It's human family, and of course there are different colors and different ways of dressing and slightly different speech, but you find the same thing [everywhere], and that is what is so extraordinary. I've been in six countries of Africa and I have many friends among the African and Asian col-leagues here." She added: "It's the same thing, dear," she said. "There's no difference at all. And that's what's so comfort-

Ruth E. Gruber, a former correspondent for United Press International in Eastern Europe, lives in Italy.

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ADE TODAY

A Missing Millionaire Finally Comes Forward

A 20-year-old college student from Brooklyn finally stepped forward Tuesday, shyly and almost fearfully, to become a millionaire. Three-and-a-half months after winning a Lotto 48 prize, Melanie Richards, a student at Baruch College, emerged to claim her prize — \$12 million, to be paid in 20 augual installments. During most of that time, after watching the drawing Nov. 8 on television, she kept the winning ticket in a household safe and shared the secret only with three members of her family. "I was just too excited," she said, explaining the delay. "I just wanted to sit back and relax and take it in stride." Richards, who was born in Birmingham, England, and reared in Jamaica, said she had planned to come forward in January, but came down with chicken pox._

One of the longest-running de-bates in literary history has been over the identity of the "Mr. W.H." to whom Shakespeare's sonnets were dedicated in 1609. But Douald ter, an assistant professor of English at Vassar, says it "appears virtually certain that "W.H." is simply a misprint — perhaps the most well-honored typographical error in the history of world literature," and should have been Shakespeare's own initials. Foster's theory has been suggested before, but many scholars who have read his article in the Publication of the Modern Language Association. think his arguments are more tightly reasoned than earlier ones.

Michelle Renee Royer has become the third consecutive Texan to be crowned Miss USA. The 21year-old blue-eyed brunette from Kelier was crowned by Miss USA 1986, Christy Fichtner of Dallas in the televised pageant Tuesday.

Audiences fled the police state of "Amerika" for the comedy of "Police Academy" on the second night of the controversial ABC miniseries. National figures from the A.C. Nielsen Co. showed part two of "Amerika", starring Kris Kristofferson, getting a 31 percent share of the audience on Monday night, a significant drop from the 38 percent of the opening night episode Sunday. NBC's Monday movie, "Police Academy," got 27 percent.

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